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Quietly, Brazil Ignores Vatican on Birth Control

Within a Generation, the Size of Families Has Been Reduced by More Than Half

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — At a health clinic for working-class women, the gynecologist initially thought the question was a joke: How often do women make religious objections when birth-control techniques are discussed?

"Well, I do remember a case last year," Dr. José Antônio Aviles, who treats about 80 women a week, finally answered. "I think she was a Jehovah's Witness."

When a major United Nations conference on population policy opens next week in Cairo, Vatican envoys are expected to lobby hard to keep all mention of abortion and artificial birth control out of official documents.

Brazil, however, with the world's largest Roman Catholic population, is a study in the limits on the reach of the Vatican. In a country where Catholics account for 75 percent of the nation's 154 million people, every relevant statistic shows that most members ignore the church's teachings on family-planning methods.

In a survey of more than 2,000 Brazilian adults in June, 88 percent of the respondents said they did not follow church teachings on birth control and abortion.

Among women from 25 to 44, that percentage expanded to 90.

"My mother went through 13 pregnancies, but only 6 of us survived," Edilza Rodrigues said at the Praia do Pinto clinic as she rocked her newborn son, Gabriel. "I decide what I want. And for me, two is enough."

Played out on a national scale, such attitudes toward birth control have led to one of the most radical reductions in family size recorded in modern history. In the space of one generation, the average number of children born to a Brazilian woman has gone from 5.75 in 1970 to 2.35 today.

"The Brazilian population is controlling its birth rate a great deal," said Simon Schwartzman, president of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, a government agency that issued new census data in August. "And the trend is toward continued reduction."

The census found that Brazil's population increasingly lives in urban areas — 75 percent — and is increasingly literate, 80 percent. The share of households headed by women increased over the last 25 years from 13 percent to about 22 percent. About 40 percent of adult Brazilian women work outside the home.

Census statistics show that the fertility rates are particularly low in Brazil's developed south, where they have fallen below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. In the impoverished northeast, the rate is 4.0, relatively high but well below the 5.8 recorded in the region in 1980.

About two-thirds of the married women practice some form of birth control. Of this group, 43 percent use oral contraceptives, and 42 percent have been sterilized though tubal ligations or other methods.

"It has gotten into the heads of lots of women that tying their tubes is the solution," Dr. Aviles said. "Increasingly, it is younger women who want to be sterilized after their second child."

About 1.4 million Brazilian women undergo abortions every year. That represents about 30 percent of all pregnancies, studies show. Nevertheless, abortion is illegal except in cases of rape or a threat to the mother's health. The safety of the abortion therefore depends on the woman's ability to pay.

Acting with the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops, based in Brasilia, the Catholic Church has successfully lobbied to maintain laws against abortion and sterilization and to block legislative efforts to

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Agence France-Presse

Cubans Keep Coming as the Talks Go On

A Cuban refugee being helped aboard the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Key Largo in the Straits of Florida. Coast Guard and navy ships picked up more than 2,000 Cubans on Thursday and Friday as talks between U.S. and Cuban representatives continued at the United Nations in New York, amid signs Havana was weighing U.S. proposals to end the crisis. Page 5.

Ulster Killing Won't Derail IRA's Truce, Adams Says

Catholic's Murder Seen As Extremist Attempt To Wreck Peace Steps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — The Irish Republican Army's cease-fire will not be derailed by Protestant terrorist attacks like the killing of a young Roman Catholic man in Belfast, according to Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing.

"The IRA is a disciplined force and will not be provoked by anyone who is trying to wreck the peace process," he said at his first news conference in Dublin since the Irish Republican Army cease-fire.

Mr. Adams spoke hours after the outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters took responsibility for the first terrorist killing since the IRA announced its peace move on Wednesday.

The murder on Thursday night of a Catholic appeared intended to provoke the IRA into breaking the cease-fire.

In the United States, President Bill Clinton interrupted his vacation in Martha's Vineyard to meet with the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, who said Mr. Clinton had pledged additional economic aid to support the peace process in Ireland. (Page 8.)

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said Mr. Clinton had told Mr. Spring that he would like to find a way to help bolster peace but also "made clear" the "severe budgetary constraints" under which he is operating and the need to obtain congressional approval for direct assistance.

Protestant hard-liners have condemned the peace process as an invitation to civil war, but more moderate Protestants, who favor British rule, do not want their side to be seen as the only source of violence.

"The violence can only damage the cause of unionism at this difficult time," said Jim Wilson, general secretary of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest party in Northern Ireland.

"These attacks explode the myth once and for all that the loyalists are reacting to IRA violence," said Alban Maginness, a Belfast City Council member for the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the main Catholic party.

In Dublin, Mr. Adams, whose party

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Kiosk

Berov's Cabinet Out in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP) — After months of political turmoil, Prime Minister Lyuben Berov's cabinet said Friday that it would resign.

Mr. Berov said later that Parliament was so hamstrung by contradictory opinions that he saw new elections as the only solution. "In these circumstances, the government doesn't want to take the responsibility for postponing early elections," Mr. Berov told national television. He suggested he would be willing to head a reshuffled transitional government for a limited period if Parliament failed to choose a new cabinet.

Ulster Protestants Ask: Who Are We?

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

BELFAST — The bloodstains on Skegoneill Avenue in Belfast on Friday provided a useful reminder that the search for a negotiated settlement of Northern Ireland's long civil war will be impeded by a factor often overlooked or wished away by outsiders to the conflict.

It is this: A clear majority of the religiously divided British province's population, its Protestants, as yet sees little to be gained and much to be feared in the internationalized peace process now under way here.

The reasons are many. Behind the vicious pamphleteering and the occasional bursts of gunfire from Protestant terrorists, a complex process is under way among Northern Ireland's majority Protestants — a process that some leaders characterize as

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a desperate search for identity, within the community and in its relations with the outside world.

This search for identity is becoming a vital part of Protestant involvement in the young, fragile peace process that has been kicked forward by the Irish Republican Army's cease-fire announcement.

To say that Northern Ireland's Protestants have an image problem is an understatement. When they receive any sustained attention at all, both within Britain and abroad, they are frequently depicted as violent obstructionists, infused with religious obscurantism and desperate above all to cling to the British motherland, to which they have been politically and economically attached for centuries.

Their opponents in the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army, which seeks to draw the Protestants into a united Ireland, have one of the highest political and media profiles of any terrorist group in the world. Hollywood memorializes their exploits. Gerry Adams, the leader of

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Stunning Seoul, Beijing Leaves Armistice Panel

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The Chinese government stunned South Korea on Friday by announcing that it was withdrawing its delegate from the four-decade-old military commission that oversees the armistice between North and South Korea.

On the surface, the move was more symbolic than substantive, since the commission's once critical role in managing day-to-day problems at the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas, which are still technically at war, has diminished greatly. As the number of confrontations have been reduced, so have the functions of what is known as the Military Armistice Commission, which consists of China, North Korea and the UN Command, dominated by the United States.

But in a region where everything has a deeper meaning, the announcement was an unmistakable blow to South Korea.

It was perceived here as part of Communist North Korea's unceasing efforts to cut Seoul out of any diplomatic maneuvering over the Korean Peninsula. Ever since a South Korean replaced the American general on the commission in 1991, North Korea, which does not recognize the South Korean government, has snubbed the body and sought to eliminate it.

Earlier this year, North Korea established what it described as a separate office at Panmunjom and pulled its delegation out of the commission. North Korea has also said it wants to scrap the armistice and instead negotiate a formal peace treaty, but only with the United States.

The announcement only added to South Korea's growing discomfort over the fact that, in another critical area, North Korea recently began negotiating directly with Washington over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons program.

South Korea is being consulted on the talks, but it has no formal role. That has

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Agence France-Presse

SMASHED — South Korean protesters tipping over an exhibit of Japanese arts and crafts at a Seoul museum Friday. They were demonstrating against Japan's plan to atone for wartime acts by creating a vocational-training fund. Page 5.

France to Resume Seat At NATO Military Talks

Minister Will Attend Meeting in Spain

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France has decided to resume its seat at NATO's military discussions for the first time since de Gaulle pulled his country's forces out of the allied command in 1966.

"It was simply a question of when we were going to do it publicly," said a French official. The decision, disclosed Friday, further diluted a boycott of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which successive French governments have described as a U.S.-dominated institution.

Publicly, French officials minimized the significance of Defense Minister François Léotard's attendance at a ministerial meeting of the alliance late this month in Spain, insisting that it did not mean that France would regularly attend future sessions.

In fact, the move was foreshadowed in a major military policy statement this spring that advocated deeper involvement with NATO as a way to retain the U.S. defense guarantee for Europe while at the same time promoting greater military independence for Europe within the alliance.

The policy shift, gratifying to allied governments as a step toward greater realism in French diplomacy, is still far short of reintegrating NATO or abandoning France's independence in deciding how its armed forces are used.

Allied officials said that the shift reflects the strategic realities of the post-Cold War era, in which France needs to be more involved in NATO because the United States seems to be less and less involved in European security.

As a result, French military authorities need to participate fully in NATO's preparations for crises, such as the Gulf War and the Bosnian conflict, that end up involving French forces.

Two years ago, France acknowledged the need to resume military cooperation when Paris and Bonn agreed that the Eurocorps, a French-German force intended to bolster the European Union, would work with NATO in peacekeeping. Despite enthusiasm in the French military establishment for closer ties, the government barred more visible links.

Now, however, French officials apparently believe that they can hope to change NATO by working more strongly inside the alliance.

Nudging French policymakers, the Clinton administration has convincingly demonstrated its readiness to see France and other European nations assume more authority in NATO, allowing a reduced U.S. role.

Trying to seize the moment when Washington is ready to make concessions on NATO's structure and still remain engaged in Europe, French policymakers have finally decided to broaden their commitment to the alliance.

As one of them said: "If you want European defense, you discover that NATO has most of the bricks, and you want to get your hands on them."

Typical of this trend, a plan is ripening for the Western European Union, the European Union's defense arm, to borrow

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U.S. Closes Skies to Airlines of 9 Nations

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has banned airlines of nine countries from flying to the United States because of inadequate safety oversight.

Belize, the Dominican Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay and Zaire have been told that their commercial airliners may not fly to the United States unless the deficiencies are corrected. Transportation Department officials said 17 airlines were involved, but did not name them.

The list was compiled as part of a worldwide administration safety survey of the 93 governments that have commercial airliner service to the United States. The survey is to be completed by the end of 1996. The issuing of the list on Friday marked a change in the administration's policy of keeping the names secret.

"The FAA found that, in many cases, countries were simply not meeting their international obligations," Transportation Secretary Federico Pena said.

The nine nations were told that they might work with third countries to certify safety compliance or that they might lease U.S. airplanes with American crews to operate service under the country name, giving the administration direct jurisdiction over safety.

Officials said Ghana, Zaire and Gambia dropped plans for air service, and six other countries have decided to lease planes and crews.

Mr. Pena said traveling to the listed countries "is not necessarily unsafe."

"To fly to these destinations, travelers should consider using U.S.-flag carriers and the carriers of other countries that have adequate civil aviation safety oversight," he said.

Four other countries — Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Netherlands Antil-

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New Chicago Gangster Era: Killer Is Dead at 11

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The search for an 11-year-old murder suspect here ended in a bank, graffiti-scarred pedestrian underpass. He was found dead in a pool of blood and mud.

The boy had been shot at least once in the back of the head, apparently, the police said, by the same street gang that put a gun in his hands and shoved him into the grown-up world of violence and death.

Two fellow gang members, a 16-year-old and a 14-year-old, were arrested Friday and charged with the youth's murder.

For three days, the boy, Robert Sandifer Jr., had eluded the police and saddened the city because he was so young and because there are so many others like him.

He was neglected and burned with cigarettes before he was 3. He bounced from his grandmother's home to group homes and from the back of police cars to detention centers most of the rest of his short life.

Last Sunday night, the police said that on behest of his gang Robert fired a semiautomatic pistol into a group of teenagers playing football on the far South Side. One boy was hit in the hand, and Shavon Dean, 14, was struck in the head and killed a few yards from her front steps.

Robert lived around the corner from Shavon. Both he and Shavon attended the same school before Robert was sent to a group home. Shavon graduated and was headed for high school.

"The boy's death just makes the whole situation sadder," said Tawana Thomas, a friend and neighbor of Shavon's. "Him

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1.000 Din
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Dow Jones
Down
15.86
3885.58

Trib Index
Up
0.44%
118.11

The Dollar

New York.	Fri close	previous close
DM	1.555	1.5744
Pound	1.5475	1.5454
Yen	99.13	99.75
FF	5.3255	5.391

Mitterrand Sheds A Veil on the Past

Book Tells of Rightist Years

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — It would be an exaggeration to say that the early life of President François Mitterrand was a state secret, but as long as he was a politician with another election ahead of him, he ensured that an aura of mystery surrounded the years before he emerged as a Socialist leader.

But now, at 77 and just eight months before retiring from the Elysée Palace, Mr. Mitterrand has helped a French writer reveal new details of his hidden past, first as a rightist student in the 1930s and then working for the collaborationist Vichy regime in World War II.

"I feel that he wanted to put things in their place," said Pierre Péan, the author of "A French Youth: François Mitterrand 1934-1947," "that the time had come to clarify what had been years of mystery, that he was persuaded that all this would become known one day or another."

Coming just days after the president presided over commemorations of the liberation of Paris from German occupation, publication of the book has stirred enormous interest here, prompting a front-page article in Le Monde and extensive press reports.

In a sense, because rumors of Mr. Mitterrand's prewar rightism have long made the rounds here, the book serves him well because it demonstrates that he was never a member of either the violent extreme rightist group known as La Cagoule or of the neo-fascist Action Française.

Mr. Péan also said that after extensive research and seven interviews with the president, he became convinced that Mr. Mitterrand had never been anti-Semitic even though he was working in 1942 for a government that had already begun deporting Jews from France to German concentration camps.

"I didn't think about the anti-Semitism of Vichy," Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as having said. He said he was aware that "unfortunately" some anti-Semites were close to Vichy's head of state, Marshal Philippe Pétain, "but I didn't follow the legislation of the day or the measures being taken."

The book nonetheless details how, upon arriving in Paris from the provinces at the age of 18 to study law and political science, Mr. Mitterrand was drawn into a rightist group known as the National Volunteers.

In his research, Mr. Péan also found many of Mr. Mitterrand's articles from the late 1930s. While published in rightist newspapers, however, they were in fact literary criticisms, early signs of Mr. Mitterrand's lifelong interest in literature and philosophy.

When France declared war on Germany in September 1939, he joined the army as a sergeant. But the following year, as German troops swept into France, he was captured and was held as a prisoner of war until, on his third attempt, he escaped in December 1941. It was then that he went to Vichy.

In the Vichy government, he worked first as a documentalist and then for a commission dealing with escaped French prisoners of war and families of other POWs. The most interesting revelation from this period, though, was his admiration for Marshal Pétain and his so-called National Revolution.

The cover of Mr. Péan's book is illustrated by a previously unpublished photograph of Mr. Mitterrand meeting Marshal Pétain in October 1942. The book also details how, the following year, the future president was awarded La Francisque, the Vichy government's highest civilian award.

But by then, Mr. Mitterrand was beginning to work with the Resistance. In November 1943 he made a secret trip to London and, a few weeks later, met de Gaulle in Algiers. By the time Paris fell in August 1944, Mr. Mitterrand, known as Morland, was a prominent Resistance leader. His conversion to socialism would come later.

Today, after over 13 years as a Socialist president, he sounds stoical about his past.

"During troubled times, moreover when you are young, it is difficult to choose," he told Mr. Péan. "I managed to come out all right. It is unfair to judge people by mistakes that can be explained by the atmosphere of the times. But politicians are never forgiven."

Jarek Starzynski/Agence France-Presse

Abortion foes demonstrating in front of the Polish Parliament before the vote on Friday.

Veto Stands In Poland On Easing Abortion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The Polish Parliament failed on Friday to override President Lech Walesa's veto of legislation that would have relaxed the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country's strict anti-abortion law.

The lower house of Parliament, the Sejm, voted by 232 to 157, with 22 abstentions, to reject the veto but fell 42 votes short of the required two-thirds majority needed to override it.

The amendments vetoed by Mr. Walesa would have allowed a woman to have an abortion on grounds of financial or personal difficulties.

The law now allows for abortions only when the woman's life or health is in danger, if the pregnancy results from a crime or when the fetus is irreparably damaged. Doctors who perform abortions in any other cases face up to two years in prison.

The law, approved early last year, replaced Communist-era regulations that allowed abortions virtually on demand. Until 1992, when abortions were first restricted, about 500,000 cases were reported each year. Last year, the number of officially recorded abortions dropped to 770.

The parliamentary health committee voted Thursday for the veto to be overturned on the grounds that the strictness of the law had led to an increasing number of clandestine abortions as well as to children being abandoned by their mothers after birth. Deputies also pointed out that Polish women tended to go abroad to get abortions.

After the vote Friday, a spokesman for Mr. Walesa, Leszek Spalinski, said: "The president welcomes the Parliament's acceptance of his argument that human life should be protected."

But pro-choice deputies have already said they will seek a nationwide referendum on abortion. "We will strive for a referendum, so that views of the majority of Poles find a reflection in the country's laws," said Barbara Labuda, who heads the Women's Parliamentary Group. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

Police Kill 3 Militants in South Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The police killed three people in southern Egypt on Friday suspected of being Muslim militants, a day after extremists shot and killed a policeman and a police guard, government security officials said.

The officials said the suspects, who were shot in the town of Sohag, are believed to have been involved in an attack last week on a Spanish tour bus.

The latest violence came as thousands of delegates were pouring into Cairo for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, which opens Monday.

The radical Islamic Group had warned in a statement that participants should stay away or risk violence.

The police cracked down on the extremists in the spring, breaking up several cells that had been operating in Cairo and in southern Egypt.

But on Aug. 26, Muslim radicals raked a tour bus with gunfire in the south, killing a 13-year-old Spanish tourist and wounding three others, including the boy's parents. The Islamic Group took responsibility.

Security officials said the three militants were killed Friday in a police raid in Sohag, about 380 kilometers (240 miles) south of Cairo.

The police also detained more than 20 young men suspected of involvement with extremist groups, apparently as a security precaution for the UN conference, the officials said.

The policeman and guard were killed Thursday night at Qena, 460 kilometers south of Cairo, the Interior Ministry said in a statement. It said the attackers fled.

BRAZIL: *Largest Catholic Population Is Study in Limits of Vatican Reach*

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provide free contraceptives through the national health service.

"On the level of daily life, the influence of the church is very limited," said Jacqueline Pitanguy, a sociologist. "But it really influences government."

Unlike Colombia and Mexico, which have strong government-led family planning programs, Brazil follows a laissez-faire policy. With the government on the sidelines, family planning was first pushed by foreign aid organizations in the 1960s.

No women serve as state governors or on the Supreme Court, and women hold only 4.7 percent of the seats in the 580-member Congress. Although 52 percent of the members of the Brazilian Bar Association are women, it has no female directors.

For the population conference in Cairo, the government has adopted a policy of supporting language in conference documents that would be consonant with Brazilian law, specifically, allowing contraception but permitting abortion only in the case of rape or a threat to the mother's health.

Bonn Minister Turns Aside Calls for an EU Core Group

Reuters

BONN — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel dismissed calls on Friday by leading members of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union for five European Union countries to form a closely integrated core group in the bloc.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman also declined to endorse the proposals, made on Thursday in a paper presented by the Christian Democratic parliamentary leader, Wolfgang Schäuble, who called for extensive institutional reform of the European Union.

Mr. Kinkel, leader of the Free Democrats, rejected the concept of "variable geometry" that is at the heart of the Schäuble paper.

"It makes an already difficult process even harder if concepts such as variable geometry or several speeds are brought into play," Mr. Kinkel said.

Mr. Schäuble's paper said a core group consisting of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg should be allowed to move faster than other members toward political and economic union.

Wall Street Looms Over Vote in Quebec

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — In one of the most telling moments in the campaign for the future of Quebec, both candidates sought to recruit the same behind-the-scenes ally — Salomon Brothers Inc., the U.S. investment house.

About halfway into a debate between the two men vying to head the French-speaking province, Jacques Parizeau, head of the separatist Parti Québécois, reached into his jacket pocket and pulled out a citation from a two-month-old Salomon Brothers report that he said supported his case for an independent Quebec.

"Bravo Salomon Brothers," sneered the incumbent premier, Daniel Johnson. "Look at the profits they make on the backs of Quebec taxpayers." This was a reference to Wall Street's extensive bond business with Quebec.

Mr. Johnson then proceeded to say that according to his reading of the report, Salomon Brothers supported him, his Liberal Party and keeping Quebec in Canada.

The exchange was a reminder that the wizards of Wall Street are, albeit inadvertently, playing a significant role in Quebec's most important election in 18 years.

As Quebec moves toward the Sept. 12 election, when Mr. Parizeau and his separatists are expected to capture a majority in the provincial legislature, the economic impact of an independent Quebec is a subject of hot debate.

Would the cost of separation bankrupt the new country? Would separating bring on a recession? Would Quebec automatically become a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or would it have to negotiate entry?

And a Parti Québécois victory does not ensure separation. Instead, Mr. Parizeau has promised to hold a provincewide referendum on independence within a year of gaining power, a risky move, since Quebecers like separatism but not separation. If a referendum were held today, as many as 60 percent of the people would vote against leaving Canada, according to surveys.

This fact explains why financial markets have remained fairly calm during the campaign season.

Some experts here say uncertainty in Quebec still poses risks for investors. Perhaps the greatest cause for concern is not separatism but expansionism. Mr. Parizeau has laid out a number of new programs he would enact if elected, some of them potentially quite expensive in a province whose accumulated debt already exceeds the size of the provincial economy.

The direct costs of separation remain an unknown. Mr. Johnson pointed out during the debate that, for example, new embassies would have to be constructed around the world. In addition, Quebec receives about $1 billion more from Ottawa than it pays in federal taxes, which would end under separation. And bond buyers might well demand higher interest rates on the bonds of an independent Quebec, raising the new country's interest costs.

On the other side of the ledger, Mr. Parizeau claims frequently that more than $2 billion would be saved by the elimination of overlapping federal and provincial services, although it is not clear how he obtained this figure. He also says the costs of separation can be absorbed over time by an expanding economy, driven by the measures he vows to put into place.

Economists say costs should not be the principal factor governing Quebecers' decision about whether to separate.

"There will be costs, but they will not be large and they will be temporary," said Pierre Fortin, a professor of economics at the University of Quebec at Montreal. "If you are deciding whether to stay in Canada, it has to be a matter of the heart."

Angolan Leader Rejects Rebel Peace Proposal

Reuters

LUANDA, Angola — President José Eduardo dos Santos rejected on Friday a compromise offered by UNITA rebels to break a deadlock in peace talks aimed at ending nearly 20 years of civil war.

The proposal by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola was handed to United Nations mediators in Lusaka, Zambia, on Tuesday. It would give UNITA veto rights over the government's choice for governor of the rebels' stronghold of Huambo province.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russian Spacecraft Docks With Mir

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian cargo craft, which failed twice last month to dock with an orbiting space station, successfully linked up with the station on Friday, a ground-control official said.

Alexander Malenchenko, crew commander of the Mir station, had been ordered to carry out the operation manually after the failure of the docking on automatic systems Aug. 27 and Aug. 30.

"The docking was a success," the official said. "It went without a hitch." The Progress cargo craft carried food, water, fuel and equipment for a manned mission to the space station in October.

Nigerian Refinery Working Again

LAGOS (AP) — Reportedly using bribes, threats, new workers and imported fuel, the military government got Nigeria's biggest oil refinery working again Friday and eased fuel shortages in the commercial south of the country.

The government is slowly overcoming domestic problems caused by striking oil workers, who are demanding democracy. But there was no sign of improvement in exports of crude oil, which have been halved by the nine-week strike.

Arthur Onoviran of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association said the government had hired new workers to replace striking tanker-truck drivers. In a telephone call from where he is hiding, Mr. Onoviran said the government had used bribes and threats to get some workers back to Nigeria's biggest refinery at southern Port Harcourt, which was sabotaged by strikers last month.

Israel Now Hopes for Tunisia Links

JERUSALEM (Reuter) — Israeli officials said Friday that they hoped Tunisia would follow Morocco in opening diplomatic ties with the Israel.

They said Tunisia and such Gulf states as Oman, Qatar and Bahrain were in the vanguard of Arab states interested in relations.

Italian Party Chief Offers to Resign

MILAN (AFP) — The Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, said Friday that he would resign if his supporters wanted it. The move followed a series of run-ins with the press and Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

Mr. Bossi, who is founder of the party and has sworn he would never give Mr. Berlusconi any respite as long as its reforms were not adopted, holds no government post but he has considerable influence.

Rightist Russian Aide Is Dismissed

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian junior minister was dismissed Friday for his extreme nationalist views and for demanding that freedom of the press be strictly limited. President Boris N. Yeltsin approved the dismissal, a spokesman said.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said Boris Mironov, head of the State Press Committee, a post with ministerial but not cabinet rank, had been dismissed after declaring that "if Russian nationalism is fascism, then I'm a fascist" and urging state control of the press.

Mr. Mironov had offended the liberal Russian press by a recent oratorical defense of nationalism that led one Moscow daily to compare him to Hitler's propaganda chief, Josef Goebbels.

Rafsanjani Cites Argentine 'Apology'

NICOSIA (AP) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran praised Argentina on Friday for what he called an "apology" for implicating Tehran in the bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires.

In a Muslim Sabbath sermon at Tehran University, Mr. Rafsanjani said Argentina was "courageous" in its "retreat" from allegations that Iran was linked to the July 18 bombing, which killed 95 people and injured more than 200.

Chinese Leader in Moscow for Talks

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Jiang Zemin of China arrived here Friday for talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin aimed at defusing a border dispute, ending nuclear tension and modernizing trade relations.

Mr. Jiang's visit is the first by a Chinese president in 37 years. He and Mr. Yeltsin were to meet Saturday and sign a slate of accords, including an agreement on de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles currently aimed at each other's countries. They will also sign an agreement on the western section of the 4,400-kilometer (2,730-mile) Chinese-Russian border.

For the Record

King Letsie III of Lesotho has agreed to reinstate the government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, which he dissolved last month, state radio reported Friday. A palace statement read on the radio said that the king and Mr. Mokhehle had agreed to "restore constitutional order" and engage in a national debate on the future of the monarchy. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Amsterdam Airport to Go on the Air

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Schiphol International Airport will launch its own television station, one of the first of its kind, to provide round-the-clock entertainment for passengers, an airport spokesman said.

The station will broadcast international news, sports and entertainment programs beginning in November. News will be provided by NBC Superchannel and updated four times a day. Other programs will come from production companies worldwide.

The spokesman said 250 television monitors would be be installed in lounges and waiting areas. Viewing will be free of charge.

Flight crews of Middle East Airlines went on strike Friday, stranding more than 2,000 travelers bound for Europe, North Africa and Gulf states at the Beirut airport. *(AP)*

Scandinavian Airlines System will inaugurate a direct route between Copenhagen and the new airport at Osaka, Japan, on Saturday, the airline said. There will be nonstop flights to Osaka on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with return flights on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays. *(AFP)*

American Airlines will offer daily nonstop service between Frankfurt and Miami starting March 26, 1995. The airline also said it would discontinue Chicago-Munich flights on Jan. 30. The company said the moves were of an ongoing plan to withdraw from unprofitable routes. *(Reuters)*

The U.S. automobile rental company Avis Inc. has agreed to install hand controls for the disabled in more of its cars, the Justice Department announced. Attorney General Janet Reno said the agreement was part of a broad effort to improve compliance with 1990 legislation that requires companies serving the public to allow access to disabled people. *(NYT)*

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THE AMERICAS / THE JURY'S MESSAGE

Ex-Secretary at Law Firm Wins $7.1 Million in a Sexual Harassment Case

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A former secretary at the world's largest law firm who said she had been sexually harassed by a partner there has been awarded $7.1 million in punitive damages, a staggering judgment that is likely to send a chill through the U.S. legal and business community.

The judgment against the firm of Baker & McKenzie, based in Chicago, and one of its former partners, Martin R. Greenstein, is believed to be the largest ever in a sexual harassment case. It is also almost twice that sought by the plaintiff, Rena Weeks, 40, who worked at the firm's San Francisco office for less than two months.

In a statement issued Thursday from its main office, Baker & McKenzie said the firm was "extremely disappointed" with the jury's award and planned to appeal.

The award implies, experts said, that employers have a grave responsibility to respond promptly and vigorously to complaints of harassment, even when they come from low-level employees against powerful bosses.

"The jury's decision sends a message about entitlement," said Freada Klein, the president of Klein Associates, a Boston company that advises businesses about bias in the workplace.

Ms. Weeks was awarded $50,000 in compensatory damages by the same jury on Aug. 27 for the emotional distress she suffered as a result of Mr. Greenstein's clumsy gropings and crude remarks.

The jury of six men and six women found in the first phase of the trial that Baker & McKenzie had known of Mr. Greenstein's harassing behavior and had failed to rein him in, despite previous complaints against him by other women employed at the firm.

In the second phase of the trial, after two days of further testimony and a day of deliberations, the jury awarded Ms. Weeks $6.9 million in punitive damages from Baker & McKenzie, which had the highest gross revenue of any law firm in the United States last year, and $225,000 more from Mr. Greenstein, 49, who was dismissed in the midst of the lawsuit and now runs a one-man firm in San Jose, California.

The total punitive award of $7.1 million far exceeded that requested by Ms. Weeks's lawyer, who had sought $3.5 million from firm and $200,000 from Mr. Greenstein.

Several jurors said their judgment had been roughly calculated by taking 10 percent of the firm's capital.

"When you get religion, you should tithe," said one juror, Bill Carpenter, alluding to the firm's testimony about its new attitude toward harassment complaints. "A tithe is 10 percent."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Vincent B. Laforet/Reuters

ON THE POLITICAL LADDER — Former Mayor Marion Barry of Washington stapling campaign posters to a telephone pole. Mr. Barry, who resigned as mayor after being videotaped using drugs in a hotel room, for which he served six months in jail, wants his old job back and is in a close race for the Sept. 13 Democratic primary.

Blazing Away in Texas Race

HOUSTON — On the first day of the dove hunting season in Texas, both Governor Ann Richards and George W. Bush, her Republican opponent, were out at the crack of dawn, hunting for birds — and news coverage.

But this obligatory macho political rite in the Lone Star State turned into an embarrassment for Mr. Bush, a son of former President George Bush, when he pointed a borrowed 20-gauge shotgun at the sky in rural Hockley, Texas, fired seven shots — and killed the wrong kind of bird.

Mr. Bush bagged a killdeer, a protected Texas song bird whose killing is a crime under state law, punishable by a fine of $25 to $500. Mr. Bush was fined $130, his office said.

The killdeer has distinctive white markings and flies in a different pattern than the dove, meaning that an experienced hunter would be unlikely to confuse the two.

And aides to Ms. Richards, a Democrat, wasted no time in ridiculing Mr. Bush, suggesting that in a state where hunting is woven into the historical ethos, a real Texan would never have committed such a gaffe.

"This is like not knowing what a bagel is in the City of New York," said George Shipley, a consultant to Ms. Richards. "This is no the order of Jerry Ford not shucking the tamale," a reference to an infamous campaign swing through Texas in which President Gerald R. Ford ate the corn husks wrapped around a Mexican delicacy.

Mr. Bush made no attempt to excuse the misfire. Mr. Bush, who said he hunted frequently, broke the state law moments after a 6:15 A.M. news conference in which he assailed Ms. Richards as being soft on criminals.

"I've spoken to a game warden," he said. "He's going to write a citation and I will pay the fine. I thought it was a dove. I made a mistake, and I'm going to pay for it."

(NYT)

Clinton Health Czar Chides Ads

NEW YORK — Ira C. Magaziner, the administration's chief health-care planner, has blamed "fear-mongering" and dishonest advertisements by special interest groups for the difficulties encountered by national health insurance legislation on Capitol Hill.

But he said the battle was not over yet, for health-care legislation would be first on the agenda when Congress returned in September. "As was proven with passage of the crime bill," he said, "special interests do not always succeed in undermining the interest of the American people."

He did not discuss what the administration might be willing to settle for this year as he addressed a group Thursday at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association.

Answering questions, he dismissed the suggestion that political naïveté had contributed to the administration's difficulties. "Nobody thought this was going to be easy," he said. "It's always easy for people to take potshots. We are going to continue to fight until we succeed."

He cited advertisements that newspapers had characterized as false, like the assertion that people would face five years in jail for buying extra health care.

This and other ads, he said, reflected the fact that "never in this history of this country have modern technology and scare tactics combined to produce the degree and tone of misinformation that was spewed out so quickly about health-care reform." *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Marvin Gordon, chairman of Iroquois Products, a Chicago company that picks up its mail from the local post office, on a U.S. Postal Service proposal to impose a fee for the practice: "It's not the $400 they want to charge that makes me mad. It's the audacity of trying to do this: have us pay for doing their work." *(WP)*

$4.25 Billion Awarded in Implant Suit

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. district judge in Birmingham, Alabama, has approved a $4.25 billion breast-implant settlement, the largest product liability agreement in U.S. history.

Once the biggest manufacturers of implants, Dow Corning Corp., is now the biggest contributor, at $2 billion, among 60 companies. Dow has consistently denied that its products caused health problems.

More than 90,500 women have already agreed to the settlement, which would provide Americans with payments ranging from $105,000 to $1.4 million each, depending on their age and severity of symptoms.

The 500 foreign claimants will receive between 40 percent and 90 percent of the U.S. payments. Judge Pointer increased the amount apportioned to foreign claimants from $81 million to $96.6 million.

About 15,000 women have rejected the settlement; half of those live outside the United States.

The Food and Drug Administration declared a moratorium on all silicone breast implants in 1992 after hearing complaints that the devices were associated with disorders of the immune system, including rheumatoid arthritis.

The agency later allowed implantation for reconstructive surgery as part of clinical studies, while maintaining the ban on cosmetic surgery.

Cost of Haiti Invasion Put at $427 Million

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon analysts have estimated that an invasion of Haiti would cost $427 million, on top of the nearly $200 million already spent rescuing Haitians who have fled the country by boat and building camps for them.

A senior Pentagon official said that the Defense Department was assuming that the first three weeks of a U.S.-led invasion would cost $55 million to cover transporting equipment and personnel, food and water, logistics, and combat pay for an initial force of 12,000 soldiers.

The goal would be to restore to power the exiled Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, within 10 days after the troops landed.

The Pentagon estimates that the next seven months of the operation would cost $372 million, with 2,500 to 3,000 American troops remaining at the end of that period.

Once order was restored, a UN-led force of 6,000 troops, including the remaining Americans, would replace the initial invasion force to maintain order, retrain the country's police and reorganize its military. There is no estimate yet of what this might cost.

By the end of the fiscal year, Washington will have spent $187 million on picking up thousands of Haitians from the sea and enforcing economic sanctions against the military-appointed government there.

The Pentagon's latest estimates do not include what the United States would pay to equip, train and transport 266 troops from four Caribbean countries that would join any invading force 7 to 10 days into the operation in Haiti. The nations agreed this week to supply troops after a visit by U.S. officials.

■ Haiti to Let 1,000 Go

Haiti's government has agreed to allow the departure of more than 1,000 people who have been granted political asylum in the United States, The New York Times reported from Port-au-Prince, quoting U.S. Embassy officials.

The first 91 left on a bus, making it safely across the border into the Dominican Republic. They were the first political refugees to make it out of the country since the United Nations sanctioned a U.S.-led invasion of Haiti.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince, Stanley Schrager, said that the Haitian government had agreed to let about two buses make the trip each week.

While news of the departure gave refugees hope, some said that they would remain in hiding because they were certain that the military and its civilian backers would hurt or even kill them.

Away From Politics

- **The killer of a British tourist in New Orleans** has been sentenced to life imprisonment with no chance for early release. Lester Jones, 33, was found guilty of first degree murder in the shooting of Julie Stott, 28, of Manchester, England, during a robbery attempt in 1992, but the jury then declared itself deadlocked on the question of punishment, requiring the judge to impose the sentence.
- **Sharp reductions in the output of dioxin,** heavy metals and airborne toxins from municipal incinerators nationwide have been proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency. The rules, which would take effect a year from now, are designed to achieve compliance with the 1990 Clean Air Act.
- **A bill requiring up to life in prison** for first-time violent sex offenders has been approved by the California legislature. Governor Pete Wilson has promised to sign it.
- **A man who helped capture the suspect** accused of assaulting Rosa Parks, 81, a heroine of the civil-rights movement, was arrested in connection with a 1991 bank robbery in Detroit, officials said. FBI agents arrested Mario Jefferson, 27, after he was interviewed about how he and a friend had identified and apprehended the alleged attacker.
- **Eleven stowaways who endured four days** locked in a shipping container with little food or water will almost certainly be sent back to the Dominican Republic, American officials said. They were discovered when a deckhand on the container ship Carolina at the Elizabeth Marine Terminal in New Jersey heard them yelling and pounding on the container.
- **A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel** has recommended that the agency not approve the Sensor Pad, an experimental device designed to help women better detect breast lumps during self-examination, until its manufacturer submits scientific studies in women that show the product works.

AP, Reuters, NYT, WP

Albino Buffalo Inspires Tribes

The Associated Press

JANESVILLE, Wisconsin — News of the birth of a rare white buffalo is spreading among American Indians and inspiring pilgrimages to see what many tribes believe to be a sacred, apocalyptic animal.

"This is like the second coming of Christ on this island of North America," said Floyd Hand, a Sioux shaman from Pine Ridge, South Dakota. "The legend is she would return and unify the nations of the four colors — the black, red, yellow and white."

The calf was born two weeks ago at the Wiscoosin farm where Dave Heider raises a herd of 14 buffalo.

L.A. Cruise Ship Is Hit by Illness

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A 78-year-old passenger died and 415 other tourists and crew of the Los Angeles-based cruise liner Viking Serenade were reported ill with a gastrointestinal ailment that brought the ship back to port a day early from Baja California.

Investigators were aboard the ship, operated by Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., but an agency spokesman said it was too early to confirm suspicions of widespread food poisoning or an infectious disease.

At least six people were hospitalized in Ensenada, Mexico.

Mock 'Jury' of Arizonans Would Acquit Simpson

By Andrea Ford
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — To gauge how press coverage of the O.J. Simpson case might affect potential jurors, a consultant for the prosecution has surveyed a focus group of Arizona residents and learned that most would acquit the former football star, according to two members of the group.

One of the participants, Lance Kingston, 33, a real estate agent, said a dozen members of the group would not have convicted Mr. Simpson. Mr. Kingston said he had been one of three or four who were undecided.

"I told them I couldn't find him guilty based on what I knew, but that I didn't know if he was scot-free innocent either," Mr. Kingston said.

The group's responses, he said, were based on what he and the 16 other members, all from Phoenix, knew about the case from news reports, with only a few facts provided by the questioners. The six-hour session was held Aug. 19 at a Phoenix hotel.

Among other things, most of the 17 men and women indicated that they were put off by Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark and charmed by Mr. Simpson's lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro.

When asked to give a one-word description of Ms. Clark, Mr. Kingston said most of the group members used negative terminology. He said some of the words were "pushy" and "aggressive." Words used to describe Mr. Shapiro, he said, were "smooth," "chutzpah" and "sharp."

The participants also said they were suspicious of Mark Fuhrman, a detective who testified that he found a bloody glove at Mr. Simpson's estate hours after Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman were found slain in front of her condominium.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty.

When asked whether they thought the case had racial overtones because Mr. Simpson is black, most of the group members — nine blacks and eight whites — said they did not, Mr. Kingston reported.

The Los Angeles district attorney's office confirmed Thursday that the focus group had taken place, but it said no ballots had been taken or "verdicts" rendered.

Mr. Kingston agreed that no written ballots had been taken, but he insisted that the focus group members had been verbally polled about verdicts. His account was confirmed by another member of the group, Charles Scruggs, a Phoenix truck driver.

OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Breakthrough for Ulster

It is encouraging news that the Irish Republican Army has declared a breakthrough cease-fire in its effort to expel the British from Northern Ireland. Only last week, IRA units were mortaring British soldiers in a struggle whose quarter-century toll of 3,000 dead has made it, after Yugoslavia, Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II. Now the IRA and its political arm, Sinn Fein, are positioning themselves to join the peace talks envisaged by the British and Irish governments.

Sinn Fein's declaration comes in response to a proposal issued by the Britisb and Irish governments last December. While those governments sought a "permanent" renunciation of violence and have been promised only a "complete" one, all parties appear to be willing to work this out as they go along.

If the truce is kept for three months, negotiations over this and other matters will begin. The questions on the table are difficult: Under what conditions and time span will Britain begin to remove troops from Ulster? Will the IRA turn over its arms? What will happen to prisoners who are called "political" by the IRA and "terrorists" by the British? How will Protestant terrorists react? Providing reassurance to this community will be a major responsibility of leaders on all sides.

The overriding question of the province's future has not been settled. Nor is it the responsibility of the negotiators who now begin their work. It is a matter for the people to decide, and the promise of political leaders not to force union with the Irish Republic must be reemphasized.

Sinn Fein's leader, Gerry Adams, deserves some credit for moving toward peace, but the real heroes in this story are the moderates in Northern Ireland such as John Hume, a Catholic political leader, and James Molyneaux, his Protestant counterpart, who continually renounced violence and moved the agenda toward peace. President Bill Clinton, who wisely abandoned his campaign talk of sending in a U.S. mediator, can take credit for allowing Mr. Adams to come to America.

The cease-fire, a culmination of years of effort, is only a beginning. But if it holds it will be seen as the breakthrough concession that made real peace possible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

It's Still a U.S. Invasion

The State Department is asking Americans to believe something ridiculous. That is the proposition that an agreement this week by four Lilliputian Caribbean armies to take part in a U.S.-led invasion force signifies regional support for an armed strike against Haiti's military regime.

Appending 266 soldiers from Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad to a U.S. force of at least 12,000 cannot hide the fact that an invasion, if it comes, would be a foolish and unnecessary act driven solely by the Clinton administration.

By the same token, the escalating rhetoric issuing from Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch cannot disguise the lack of a necessary political consensus at bome, as quick rebuttals from Senator Richard Lugar and former President George Bush have already made clear. Even congressional Democrats are divided, with many endorsing an invasion only out of misplaced fealty.

Unfortunately, what all this new public posturing does is squeeze another droplet from the administration's almost empty vial of foreign-policy credibility. That can only narrow even further the range of choices Mr. Clinton has left for himself, choices that some of his advisers want to reduce to (a) invade or (b) give up.

Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his cronies in the Haitian military leadership are practically daring the administration to act. They bave no claim to international legitimacy, having shot their way into power at the expense of a government that won two-thirds of the vote in a democratic election. They have defiantly rejected all diplomatic entreaties from the United States and the United Nations. They have looted a wretcbedly poor economy and brought international sanctions down on their fellow citizens.

Every day they prolong their thuggish rule brings the wanton and brazen murder of still more defenseless Haitian civilians.

But as morally and legally reprehensible as their actions bave been, the United States has no calling to invade countries in the absence of any clear threat to vital U.S. interests or to international peace.

True, the UN Security Council a month ago declared the Haitian regime a threat to international peace. But that was a peculiar exercise in circular logic that is hard for anyone to take seriously.

Washington felt it could not invade without UN authorization. The UN charter only permits such authorization when there is a threat to international peace. Therefore, a threat was duly declared, founded in large part on the supposedly destabilizing dangers of a continuing flow of refugees throughout the region.

How can the administration morally justify launching the mighty American war machine and getting Americans and Haitians killed because it finds the arrival of miserable refugees so politically inconvenient that it has asked other countries to provide them with temporary shelter?

While restoring the democratically elected government of Haiti is a legitimate aim of U.S. foreign policy, military force is, at this point, an inappropriate means for accomplishing it. Sanctions and diplomacy should be the principal policy tools, even though these have not achieved their aims so far, and possibly may not achieve them before President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's term runs out in 1996.

Unless and until the American people and others throughout the bemisphere are more willing than they are now to bear the risks of an invasion and its likely sequels, including prolonged occupation and deadly clashes with civilians, invading Haiti is a bad idea.

Even with an international brigade of 266 Barbadians, Belizeans, Jamaicans, and Trinidadians trailing along, the large U.S. force will be asked to do the biggest share of the fighting and, inevitably, the dying.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vatican vs. the Vice President

It was considered very unusual when the chief Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, publiely took on Vice President Al Gore last week, criticizing him for allegedly misrepresenting the intentions of the American delegation to the United Nations conference on population and development set to begin in Cairo on Monday. The attack was even more surprising because it followed a recent conciliatory speech by the vice president aimed at stressing the common goals of the United States and the Roman Catholic Church. What has always been clear, though, through all the planning sessions for the conference and in fact since the election of the Clinton-Gore team in 1992 is that this government and the Vatican disagree profoundly about abortion and that neither is likely to be persuaded by the other to change.

The Vatican points to language in the document proposed for conference consideration and argues that the use of certain phrases such as "fertility regulation" and "reproductive rights" actually signals the intent of planners to go on record in favor of abortion on demand. The document also urges all countries to strive to make accessible through primary health care systems various family-planning services, including those for pregnancy termination. Mr. Gore, in his earlier speech, bad stated that "the United States has not sought, does not seek and will not seek to establish an international right to abortion," reiterating the responsibility of each sovereign nation to reach its own decision on this subject. But that pledge, says Mr. Navarro, doesn't square with the plain and the code words of the text.

International declarations such as the one to be considered in Cairo are moral statements meant to convey the collective wisdom of the signatory nations on matters of policy. There is no room for secret understandings about the meaning of phrases or conspiracies among some of the signatories to keep others in the dark about the intended meaning of the declaration. Any consensus achieved by these means would be meaningless. We don't think that is what's intended in Cairo — although the Vatican apparently does — but there is nothing disastrous about having this debate in the open. Perhaps language changes can satisfy all parties, but that's a long shot. Perhaps only 98 percent of the document will be accepted by all nations represented, but that would be a substantial achievement. But the Vatican is wrong to assume that Mr. Gore and this government have prepared a surprise attack to fool the world and trick others into supporting abortion on demand.

As for future relations between the United States and the Holy See, the vice president's spokeswoman struck the right note: "As we deal with the Vatican on a host of issues, there is much more on which we agree than we disagree." Abortion is in the latter category, as both parties know. But that disagreement needn't destroy the conference or permanently damage relations between the two states.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Behind all the Tough Talk, Americans Are Soft on Crime

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Everybody in America is tough on crime. Parents, teachers, cops, judges, rich people, poor people, ditch diggers and brain surgeons — just ask them.

So, listen: How come there is so much crime in America? How is it that we no longer possess our basic civil liberty from which all others flow — freedom to walk our streets without fear?

Squirm, duck, run — there is no hiding place from the answer. We Americans are not tough on crime at all. We are pudgily soft, with great rolls of fat hanging from our bellies and brains.

All we are is tough about selected crimes or some of the conditions that create crime — and only when action does not interfere with our own self-interest, comfort, desires and particularly with our own rigidities of intellect, if that is the word.

Here is a story. Across America, youngsters are carrying guns to high school. About 135,000 of the little darlings do that every day. I am not talking about big nasty cities like New York or Washington, but places like Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Corpus Christi, Texas, and Eugene, Oregon.

Guns are legal in some of those down-home places and are as important to the spirit of manhood as testicles, maybe more, because they hang the guns out for everybody to admire.

But taking guns to school does not fit federal guidelines for high school safety. So some principals have taken action in schools where the kids like to park their handguns and sawed-off rifles in lockers. They know they do not have to go through the metal detectors that are almost as important as football teams to American secondary education.

Bill Celis, a New York Times reporter, writes that when Jim Ford, principal of a Eugene high school, took out the lockers, parents who should have been clouting their young gun-toters across their pistol-packing ears instead denounced the principal.

They said the kids would get hunchback from carrying books to high school every day. I mean, how cruel can a principal be?

Other parents complain that when principals do their duty and expel gun-toting students, the little folk will have nothing to do but hang around the streets.

Apparently it never occurs to anybody that gun carriers should be sent to a nice reform school where they might learn to study despite locker deprivation.

Tough? All most Americans do about crime or potential crime — those high-school guns have been known to go off and kill people — is to select one or two anti-crime pills and reject the total cure.

President Bill Clinton had to use every ounce of his political power to get the first congressional bill that takes a package approach to fighting crime — more police and prisons, anti-drug therapy and neighborhood effort.

But the concept of a total anti-crime struggle has not yet taken hold in our collective minds.

Like it or not, the list starts with effective punishment, which means swift and hard. Swift involves re-thinking the judicial system that allows endless delays. Hard means looking at the parole system to make sure it has enough probation officers to supervise criminals released early.

Gun control. If you want to kill duck and deer go right ahead — with a registered gun. But tell your kids that if they are big enough to sneak any guns into school they are big enough to go to jail for it.

Toughness means mandating not only prisons for addicted criminals but also the kind of strict long-term, compulsory physical and mental group therapy that governors like Ann Richards of Texas and Mario Cuomo of New York are ordering. The rule should be: No therapy, no parole.

Real anti-crime toughness means working everlastingly at the connection between poverty and crime. Poverty is not itself the root cause of crime. I walked often at night through the impoverished streets of Calcutta with never a tremor.

But crime is created by the "concentration in disorderly neighborhoods of people at risk of failing" and the refusal of the United States to keep hunting for ways out for the residents, particularly the children. James Q. Wilson, the sociologist, writes that in Commentary.

Unless Americans put their minds to that and to the rest of the anti-crime list, we have no right to call ourselves tough on crime. We are just sitting there, soft and pudgy, with the rolls of fat around our bellies and brains.

The New York Times.

On a Park Bench in Hiroshima, United by the Bomb's Fallout

By Sarah Shapiro

This is the second of two articles.

JERUSALEM — My mother and I are standing in Hiroshima Peace Park, at the monument marking the epicenter of the atomic explosion.

A group of Hiroshima maidens, along with the petite Koko Tanimoto, the daughter of Reverend Kiyoshi Tanimoto, cluster around us.

Most of the maidens are in their 60s now. Yet they are still there, as I remember them, having aged so negligibly that I recognize each and every one of them from my childhood, except for Koko, whom I haven't met before.

They exclaim and coo over me as they did when I was 5. I'm now 41.

We have been here three days. The mayor of Hiroshima invited my mother to attend their memorial ceremony for my father a year after his death, in commemoration of the Japanese government's Norman Cousins Law, whereby all victims of the atom bombing are entitled to free lifetime medical attention.

My mother, dreading the prospect of making this trip alone, invited me.

This is an escape from childhood. This is the fulfillment of a childish wish, had it ever occurred to me to wish it. For now I'm not left out, I'm not left behind.

It is in a circle around me, me and my mother, that the Hiroshima Maidens are lovingly hovering. The only problem, though, is that it took my father's death to get me an invitation.

A young journalist has just asked Norman Cousins's daughter for her thoughts upon having just seen the atom bomb museum adjoining the Peace Park.

All my life people had related to me the way this man is doing, the way I often relate to the children of celebrities. That's why I fled from my father's public self, because it was scary being constantly erased by his fame. It was a fear not unlike the terror of being extinguished by a nuclear device.

At this moment, however, in Hiroshima Peace Park where so many pictures of my parents had been taken through the decades, I am standing not at the epicenter of the explosion, but at the center of my own glory. For the first time in my life, the question of whether I am getting undeserved attention on my father's account doesn't bother me at all.

Furthermore, I consider myself some sort of civilian representative for the American people, because our visit has coincided with a news item receiving a lot of coverage in the local press. President George Bush has refused to issue a formal apology to the Japanese government for dropping the atom bomb.

"Well, I would like to say that I've waited all my life to come here." The Hiroshima maidens murmur appreciatively. The journalist nods politely and scribbles something in his notebook.

"When I was a child I was always frightened of the Hiroshima bomb and I thought about it all the time."

He looks up, lifting his eyebrows, questioning, and for a second I can't tell if he has understood my English, then see that it is the idea itself that is foreign. "Oh yes, my whole generation of American children was very scared of the same thing happening to us."

I want to say: I thought nothing in life was worth investing in, since there was always the chance we'd be extinguished any minute; and to explain how at an early age I was distanced psychologically from my own life, since compared to the suffering of the Hiroshima maidens, my own sorrows seemed to me but the petty dramas of a spoiled American.

I want to say that the possibility of nuclear war, against which it was impossible to protect anyone or anything — the mere idea of tortuously slow death from radiation sickness and of fire storms reducing the whole world to a cinder — rendered pitifully insignificant everything mundane, commonplace and small, including me.

I want to get through to this man, my mother and to the Hiroshima maidens that no matter how ridiculously self-centered and self-dramatizing it may have been to say so, I, too, had been blasted by the Americans' Hiroshima bomb. It fell on me, too.

The journalist again smiles politely. One maiden steps to the side and lifts her Nikon for a picture.

In a flash they've reassembled, their arms encircling us, my mother and I at the center of their devotion. For the hundredth time during these past three days, they are leaning in toward us like smiling flowers obeying the law of tropism.

And on my own face for the umpteenth time I feel that smile again, the one that I recognize from all those group shots my parents used to bring back with them from their trips to Japan. It's the smile of my mother. So warm, so eager, the smile is trying to reach out to the Japanese people over the American wrongdoing.

How incredibly satisfying it is now to be over here on this side of things. The adult in one of those group photographs, not the irrelevant child holding it later in her small hands!

Somebody taps me on the shoulder. It is Koko Tanimoto. "I have wanted to talk to you." she says. "Can you come with me?"

A couple minutes later we are seated on a park bench, with dozens of pigeons fluttering at our feet, pecking for crumbs.

"I have wanted to talk to you not only during this trip," Koko begins. "I have wanted to talk to you my whole life."

She apparently spoke fluent English. "Your whole life, Koko?"

Her round face tilts up at me with her large, dark eyes underneath the straight-cut black bangs. She must be about my age, I think. And I don't know her married name.

"Yes," said Koko, "you and I never met before you came on this trip to Hiroshima, but when I was a child, I used to think of you."

"You did?"

"Yes, very often." She gives me a big, warm smile. "Very often through the years.

"You see, while I grew up, my father and mother were always involved with the Hiroshima maidens. They were working very hard on the church project, to help them. Because anyone who was damaged by the bomb was shunned by the rest of society. They had lost face. They were flawed.

I want to say that the possibility of nuclear war, against which it was impossible to protect anyone or anything, rendered pitifully insignificant everything mundane, commonplace and small, including me.

"Those girls used to go around in veils to cover themselves because of the feeling against them. So my father opened up his church basement to make a workshop and got many sewing machines and they would all come there, all the girls. They spent their time there sewing. It was their honorable work.

"Pearl Buck came to see the workshop and it was she who went back to America and told your father about it. In the beginning, when your father and mother came, many of the girls would not show their faces, they were so ashamed.

"I myself had no scars from the bomb. But the maidens, everyone paid much attention to them. So I felt left out. I felt my father did not pay attention to me. I was not so important!

"Your parents told me that they had four young daughters in America. One time I asked my mother, 'Who is taking care of Mr. and Mrs. Cousins's daughters?' And she said they were surely being taken good care of. But I wondered about those girls in America. I wondered about you. I wanted to say something to you.

"On the morning that the bomb fell, I was an 8-month-old baby. I was a very active baby, my mother tells me, and she was busy that day.

"She didn't have the time to run after me through the house, keeping me from trouble, so she just picked me up and did her chores with me in her arms. That is why I survived. When the house collapsed in the atomic explosion, I was protected by her arms and I was not hurt.

"My father tried to come home from the church, but there were so many people who needed help on the way that it took him a long time. At last he thought: 'I must go home!' He heard us crying under the house and dug us out. He saved us.

"The American television program 'This Is Your Life' brought us [my parents and me] to the United States to do one of their shows about the Reverend Tanimoto, who saved the Hiroshima maidens. He was famous by now. My father didn't know that the moderator, Mr. Ralph Edwards, had arranged for me and my mother to come from Japan also to be on the show.

"My father heard me and my mother's voices and he was very surprised and we came out to embrace him. My father cried.

"Then we got a shock. There was the voice-over of someone who was saying he was the pilot of the plane that bombed Hiroshima.

"I could not believe what I was hearing at all! I had always imagined this man and hated him. I'd grown up thinking that if I could kill that man, I would. We met him. He cried. He couldn't stop crying on the show. That man I came to like very much. He was a fine sensitive man!"

Koko continued. "As the years went by, though, in one respect it gradually became apparent that I was not normal. I did not grow. So I was taken to the Atomic Energy Commission, because they were tabulating the effects of radiation on the population that had been near the epicenter. They found that this is how the radiation affected me. No other sign.

"Every year after the bomb, the AEC held a convention in Japan, to discuss their studies and their findings. I was one of their case histories.

"So every year, I was brought to the auditorium where they had their big meeting and I was taken up on stage. Each year I was supposed to stand in my underwear and the doctors and scientists examined me and discussed my progress. To help me.

"When I turned 12, I was beginning, you know . . ." Koko gestured to her chest. "To develop, a girl. The AEC convention was meeting and I was summoned as usual. They told me to undress as always. And I did not know how to . . . refuse them. So I did as they expected. The audience — it was full of male doctors and scientists, hundreds of them. And I stood on stage. They looked. That was my Hiroshima bomb."

For Northern Ireland, the Future Depends on Transcending the Past

By Edwin M. Yoder, Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration was quick to boast of its role in promoting the cease-fire in Northern Ireland.

A harmless vanity, perhaps. This administration seems to view foreign policy as a minor extension of domestic politics: If its Irish-American constituents are happy, God's in his heaven and all's right with the world.

The rest of us must take a more complicated view. The Irish Republican Army's announced cease-fire is a slender ray of hope, but no more. If the IRA may be taken at its word — a big if — it is admitting that a quarter century's campaign to break the will of the British government by violence has failed. Bombings and assassinations — including the assassination of Lord Mountbatten and the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and principal members of her cabinet, acts worthy of North Korean or Libyan thuggery at their worst — have not forced the British government to abandon majority rule. That is the essence of what the IRA is now acknowledging, if again it in fact means what it says.

No party to this tragic argument can escape history. It must be lived with and, if possible, transcended.

The issue has never been well understood in the United States, where IRA propaganda goes far to muddle it, especially in Washington and Hollywood. Not long after the present troubles began, Senator Edward Kennedy articulated the romantic "Irish-American" view of the struggle when he compared the role of the British Army in Ulster to the role of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

The senator's comparison was not well received and little has been heard of it since, at least from him. But behind the scenes, militant Irish-American organizations continue to supply financial aid and comfort to the IRA, its gunmen and bombers. Their sanctimonious hands are spattered with the blood of IRA victims. Worse still, the appeasement of militant pro-IRA elements has been the centerpiece of Clinton administration policy, highlighted by the visa given last spring to the IRA's political front man, Gerry Adams.

They're still at it. The announcement of the cease-fire was accompanied by the news that the White House has again broken the rule against U.S. visits by known terrorists by granting a visa to a founder of the IRA, Joe Cahill. His errand is said to be to explain to American sympathizers why the terror has been called off. Did he tell them the truth — that it has been called off because it failed?

While celebrating their role in Irish realpolitik, the optimists in the White House should pay attention to the demands that Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, continues to make: The British Army must get out of the six counties, and the six counties must become a part of the Irish Republic. The Protestant fanatics, of course, say never.

If the IRA really is going to give up trying to bomb the British out of Northern Ireland, the British Army can be thinned out and no one will be happier than the British public. You don't learn from IRA propaganda, so plentiful in the American media, that the troops were sent as much to protect Roman Catholics from Protestant rowdies as to protect the peace against terrorists. But it is true. Now as before, the presence of the British Army is a token of Britain's attachment to majority rule and to the principle that legal political arrangements must not be changed by — must in fact be reinforced in the face of — terrorism.

Assuming that all goes well, the three-month trial of good faith and after that the peace talks, what might the Irish future look like? Both London and Dublin agree that the issue must be settled by talk, not by communal violence. The IRA and Sinn Fein are at least pretending to agree. We may all wish that Ireland had a less embittering history — that Irish patriots had never made their island a springboard for the attempted Catholic reconquest of England in the distant past, or that British officers had not mutinied over the home-rule issue in this century. But no party to this tragic argument can escape history. It must be lived with and, if possible, transcended.

The case for transcendence has never been stronger. With the end of the Cold War, the world has reentered an age of destructive nationalist and tribal passions. Yugoslavia stands as the chilling example of what happens when fossilized religious, communal and ethnic hatreds boil over into civil war. Ireland is not immune to such an outcome. But the now ancient enmities to which Irish fanatics of both Catholic and Protestant persuasion are so wedded make less sense today than ever.

Some peoples remember too little history. The Irish, tragically, remember too much.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Dangerous Fishing

PARIS — During the past two days, some of the followers of the gentle craft of angling in the neighborhood of Bercy have met with unpleasant incidents. One gentleman who was fishing on the quay on Saturday [Sept. 1] evening watched his float so long that he dozed and fell into the river. Fortunately his fall was witnessed by a bargeman, who brought him out of the water.

1919: No Pomp Treaty

PARIS — With no pomp at all, and very scant ceremony, the Peace Conference has presented to the world its second achievement: the Treaty with Austria was handed yesterday, at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, to Carl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation. So protracted have been the sittings of the Conference that the world now manifests but slight interest in its labors and their result. As Renner remarked yesterday, somewhat sadly: "When I came to Saint-Germain the trees were in bloom, now the leaves are falling."

1944: Hitler to Speak

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Adolf Hitler, reported by German diplomats to be planning a sensational speech Sunday [Sept. 3], probably will announce the crossing of the German frontier by General George S. Patton's tanks and summon the German people to battle on their "holy soil." Hitler, who five years ago set out to conquer the world and succeeded in bestriding the Continent before the tide turned disastrously, is expected to offer his nation what Prime Minister Churchill did the Britons in their 1940 extremity — "blood, toil, tears and sweat."

Adalberto Roque/Agence France-Presse

A Cuban sleeping while two companions repaired their raft on the beach at Cojimar as the refugee flight continued.

How Communism Honed Boaters' Skill

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO, Cuba — The socialist revolution gave these men a trade and taught them well. How else could a rusty bed frame, aluminum gutters, wood scraps salvaged from the port, plumbing leftovers, tar, tarpaulin and old green paint have been turned into this?

The sum of the parts is a 12-foot boat, a beauty built in just 96 hours on a hot roof in a rundown neighborhood. And now, with the work done, the builders are about to take hold of the oars they made and set off for the detention camp at the U.S. naval base in Guantánamo Bay.

"This can go from America to Europe," said Diosdado Shombert Fernández, a 50-year-old refrigerator repairman."It is a Cuban Kon-Tiki."

"You can go out on a trip that's supposed to take three hours, and then the wind comes, and then what?" he said. "That's why we're making this as if we're going to Europe."

The boat is, in many ways, a measure of the men who made it. As other Cubans rush to leave on inner tubes tied with twine, these men have weighed the consequences of the journey with the same precision they used to construct the sleek prow.

Among the nine are believers and nonbelievers and half-believers in the revolution. They are the sons of parents whose loyalty to President Fidel Castro was cemented by the government's first effort here: converting a garbage dump where people lived and foraged for food into a cutlery factory.

The best the men can hope for if they reach the U.S. base is indefinite detention, the same fate faced by the hundreds who have fled southeastern Cuba in the last two weeks.

> **'Over there, a technician who works can buy a car after a year. Here I don't even have a bicycle.'**
>
> **Diosdado Shombert Fernández, a refrigerator repairman**

The worst fate of all is not reaching the base and being confronted with the now well-chronicled terrors of the open seas. In these poor, predominantly black neighborhoods, the apocryphal stories include vivid descriptions of floating limbs, ghostly rafts and insatiable sharks.

In conversations with the men who built this boat and with others, these tales are set against the reality of life in Santiago, Cuba's second largest city, whose commitment to Mr. Castro is held up as a national model.

In the neighborhood where the boat is being built — and it is not the only such construction project here — people have not seen an egg in four weeks and have survived mostly on the 2.7 kilograms (6 pounds) of rice allowed monthly to each family. Children started school Thursday wearing the same clothing they wore all summer.

What are referred to as "shopping" places — the dollar-only stores frequented by tourists and Cubans who can afford them — are held up as examples of how the system has failed in Santiago. A pair of cheap children's shoes in these stores cost $4, the equivalent of two months' salary.

"I have never liked the system," said Mr. Shombert, a father of two who is prepared to leave his family behind. "I am totally Cuban, but I think capitalist. Time is money. Time lost is money lost."

"Over there," he added, referring to the United States, "a technician who works can buy a car after a year. Here I don't even have a bicycle."

Humberto Fayola, a 33-year-old radio and television repairman, sat silently inside the boat while Mr. Shombert spoke. He was putting bathtub caulking along the cracks between the wood bottom and the side. The decision to leave was difficult because, at heart, he still believed.

"I don't like the United States, to be honest," Mr. Fayola said. "The problem here is all economic and not political. I had a lot of hope in the revolution. What happened? I have sacrificed a lot and gotten nothing back."

Protesters Wreck Japanese Exhibit In Seoul Museum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Koreans angry at a Japanese plan to atone for wartime atrocities attacked an exhibit of Japanese ceramics on Friday, damaging valuable artifacts, witnesses said.

A group of about 150 people threw eggs and rocks at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, protesting as inadequate Tokyo's plan, announced this past week, to set up a $1 billion fund for cultural and vocational projects to atone for Japan's acts during World War II.

The protesters included several elderly women who had been among the 200,000 women, mostly Asians, forced to serve as prostitutes by the Imperial Army.

Several dozen of the protesters then disrupted the exhibit of traditional Japanese ceramics at a Seoul museum, smashing glass boxes containing objects, staging a sit-in and chanting anti-Japanese slogans. The demonstrators dispersed after about two hours, and no arrests were made.

Witnesses said attackers smashed about 15 glass exhibit cases in which more than 100 items of traditional Japanese arts and crafts were displayed.

The exhibition hall was littered with porcelain, shattered glass, dolls and earthenware, the witnesses said.

Japanese Embassy officials said the objects on display were works of famous craftsmen designated "national human treasures" and were highly valued.

A protest statement said the Japanese fund, announced on Wednesday by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, did "not help at all to solve problems."

"We know the fund will be used as a gateway for cultural invasion," it added.

In Manila, Filipino women who had also been forced to serve as so-called comfort women during the war rallied outside the Japanese Embassy on Friday to denounce the plan.

"By not consulting the comfort women on its proposed solution, or addressing their demand for direct compensation, the Japanese government violates their rights," said a statement issued by Lila-Pilipina, a group supporting the women.

Japan refuses to pay direct compensation to the comfort women, saying all claims of reparation had been paid for by a peace treaty in the 1950s.

Japan's planned fund will instead be used to set up vocational training centers and undertake other projects in a gesture of atonement to the comfort women.

North Korea dismissed Japan's plan on Friday and called on Tokyo squarely to face up to its responsibilities and pay compensation.

"The Japanese authorities can never be allowed to dispose of the liquidation of the past this way," a Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying by the Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mickey's Ears? Goofy, Flight Attendants Say

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Flight attendants working for Japan's biggest airline never dreamed they had signed on with a Mickey Mouse operation. Until they were asked to wear ears, that is.

In a publicity campaign aimed at bringing the company out of a business slump, Japan Airlines last month introduced jumbos with Walt Disney characters painted on the outside.

The company also asked its female flight attendants to wear oversized mouse ears — with big red bows — to welcome passengers aboard and promote Disney character goods for sale in flight.

One flight attendant said that wearing the ears would make her and her colleagues look silly. "We're not children," she said. The flight attendants union says it is negotiating with management to modify the plan.

Thailand Deports Sect Chief

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — The head of the banned Islamic sect Arqam, Abuya Ashaari Muhammad, was deported to Malaysia after the police in Thailand detained him Friday, the national news agency and police sources said.

The government-controlled Bernama agency said here in an unattributed report that he was brought back but his present whereabouts were unknown. It was not known if Mr. Ashaari was arrested or whether he had gone underground.

The action, however, suggested that the government might have decided to arrest and charge him. Bernama gave no details.

In banning Al Arqam last week, Malaysia condemned the cult-like following of Mr. Ashaari and his allegedly deviationist view of Islam. The government said the group had become a national threat and was sowing disunity.

U.S.-Cuba Talks, and the Exodus, Go On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — U.S. and Cuban officials resumed talks Friday on immigration, amid indications that Cuba was seriously weighing Clinton administration proposals to resolve the crisis created by thousands of refugees setting sail for Florida.

Negotiators refused to speak to reporters before the talks began at Cuba's UN mission, and it was not clear if the two sides were close to an agreement. But public statements by American and Cuban diplomats after a first session Thursday suggested that some major differences remained.

According to American and Cuban officials, the Cubans were seeking to use the talks to call for elimination of Havana's biggest grievance with the United States, the trade embargo, while the Americans were insisting on talking about immigration matters only.

President Bill Clinton has repeatedly said that he will not discuss the embargo with President Fidel Castro and will do nothing to lift it until Mr. Castro, who has led Cuba since 1959, takes steps to restore democracy.

The talks came as the exodus of Cuban refugees in makeshift rafts and boats continued.

U.S. Coast Guard and navy ships picked up 1,903 Cubans at sea Thursday in flimsy rowboats, crude rafts and sailboats. Another 145 were picked up in the early morning hours Friday.

All will be taken to a camp set up at the U.S. Navy's base at Guantánamo Bay in Cuba.

Since Mr. Castro said in early August that his Coast Guard would no longer prevent Cubans from leaving, more than 20,000 people have fled the island in rafts, boats and inner tubes.

The two sides' differing goals made some members of the American delegation fear that it could be hard to persuade Cuba to accept a deal that involved only immigration matters.

Although the United States has long treated Mr. Castro as a mortal enemy, the Clinton administration agreed to the talks with the hope that Mr. Castro could be persuaded to stop the exodus of refugees.

The main subject of the talks was an American proposal that the United States grant entry rights to more than 20,000 Cubans each year in return for Havana's calling a halt to the chaotic exodus.

The U.S. strategy has been to offer Mr. Castro something he has long clamored for: a firm commitment from Washington to grant the entry rights. This would give the Cuban leader a safety valve that would help him get rid of thousands of discontented Cubans.

The spokesman for the U.S. delegation, David Johnson, described the talks on Thursday as "serious" and "businesslike." He said the United States had made an offer that "can meet what we believe is a a mutual objective: channeling the desire to immigrate into a legal, safe, orderly, predictable and dependable process and stemming the uncontrolled outflow."

But Ricardo Alarcón de Queseda, the former Cuban foreign minister, who is heading Cuba's delegation, said the only serious way to resolve the exodus of Cubans was to address the three-decade-old embargo, which Havana insists is fueling the exodus.

"All they have to do is change that basic issue," Mr. Alarcón said on Cuban radio Thursday.

Mr. Alarcón, who is the president of the Cuban National Assembly, accused the U.S. side of seeking to sour the atmosphere by suggesting that the Castro government had released about 100 prisoners in August and encouraged them to join the exodus.

"That information is preposterous," he said. "It's a way to create a very negative atmosphere, not only for the talks but also for those Cubans that are seeking a new life in the States."

The Clinton administration sought the negotiations because its initial effort to halt the flood of refugees failed. On Aug. 19, Mr. Clinton ended a three-decade-old policy of admitting all Cubans, confident that Cubans would prefer to stay at home rather than be detained indefinitely at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Station. But since then more than 15,000 people have set out by sea.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

11 Killed in Indonesian Bus

Reuters

JAKARTA — Eleven Indonesians were killed when their minibus was hit by an express passenger train in central Java, the Antara press agency reported Friday.

Exploding the Myth of Pont-Aven

International Herald Tribune

PONT-AVEN, France — Powerful myths get entrenched in art history as in other fields. It will take more than just one exhibition to dispel the fiction of a solid, stylistically consistent group of artists gathered around Gauguin at Pont-Aven.

But "Le Cercle de Gauguin en Bretagne" with 70 works on view at the Musée de Pont-Aven until Sept. 26 and an important catalogue by the curator of the museum, Catherine Puget, is a first step. The focus is on 1894, the year when Gauguin, devastated at losing a court case against an innkeeper who retained all his paintings, left in mid-November, never to return to Brittany.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

The truth is that Gauguin, a stockbroker who turned full-time painter in 1883, was too complex a man and too excited by the novelty of his discoveries in his art to stick to one formula for very long. The flagship of the show, the portrait of a girl painted in the autumn of 1894, widely deviates from the manner associated with his "Pont-Aven period." The memory of the juxtaposed patches of lavender blues, rusty reds, dark greens all subtly blending, with which the master handled the Breton countryside in the vintage years 1888 to 1890, merely lingers around the monumental figure that fills the canvas. The mass of deep yellow, toned with orange and shot through with almond-green slivers looks like a color explosion.

MENTALLY, Gauguin was already turning his back on Brittany. The portrait, "Bretonne en Prière" (Breton Girl at Prayer), is not of a Breton girl. She wears the yellow smock that missionaries in Tahiti forced on the girls in their care. Puget notes that the cap is not Breton either. Nor are the angel's wings, for that matter. Not even pious Breton girls grow wings. Gauguin's "portrait" is a flight into fantasy with an ironic farewell to the Symbolists in Pont-Aven who had played a role in the development of his style.

They were no longer relevant to him. That same year, Maurice Denis, the man who wrote down the rules of Gauguin's teaching in an article published in 1890, came to Loctudy in the summer and painted one of the masterpieces of Symbolism, "Le Soir, Loctudy."

Seeing it in the same room as Gauguin's praying girl is enough to convince anyone that there was no question of a "Pont-Aven School" at that point. The two pictures are light-years apart. In "Le Soir, Loctudy," the bust of a woman springs out of the lower corner left as in a Japanese print and the handling of her blouse, done in swirls of juxtaposed dots, sends back echoes of Pointillism.

A different heritage was kept up in the work of others, equally distant from Gauguin's monumental style and from the Symbolist dreamlike evocation of Denis. When Henry Moret met Gauguin at Pont-Aven in 1888 and became very close to him, the group of artists around Gauguin disparagingly dubbed Moret "the Impressionist." Looking at "Waiting for the Fishermen's Return," done in 1894, one can see that Moret deserved the label.

A group of women is scanning a choppy sea handled in Neo-Impressionist brushstrokes. Three tiny boats loom on the horizon. The artist paints what the eye sees, not what the mind conceives, as Gauguin and Denis alike would have it, albeit in vastly different styles.

But the identical labels could conceal huge variations. There is little in common between the Denis and a picture by the Englishman Erie Forbes-Robertson at Pont-Aven about the same time, even though Forbes-Robertson took part in several of the "Exhibitions of Symbolist and Impressionist Painters" organized by le Barc de Boutteville. "Great Expectations" has a sculptural quality to its figures, a sense of depth and perspective and a painterly quality to the highly structured composition that set him apart.

Georges Lacombe, despite the "Nabi" denomination conferred upon him by Paul Sérusier, and Lacombe's would-be Symbolist allegiances, could have been working on another planet. "Le Nabi à la barbe rutilante" (The Nabi With the Red Beard), portraying Sérusier, is little more than kitsch with literary pretensions. Charles Filiger fell into the same trap while turning for inspiration to the seventh-century Ravenna mosaics and medieval enamels. There is little in his spoofy "Sainte Cécile," done yet again in 1894, to indicate that Filiger was ever part of Gauguin's "circle in Brittany."

Interestingly, the same is true of artists the great man got to know very well, like Ernest de Chamaillard. They met at an auction in Pont-Aven in 1888 and Gauguin came to see de Chamaillard as his pupil. This is remarkable concerning a painter as short on ideas as he was on skills. De Chamaillard's landscapes, composed like the picture postcards of his time, do not bear the remotest connection to Gauguin's teaching, despite the years he spent at Pont-Aven.

Louis Roy, with whom Gauguin struck up an instant friendship in 1889, presenting him with two of his own still lifes and painting his portrait that same year, had on the contrary considerable talent.

A still life of pears and apples gathered near a fruitbowl, which Roy did in 1894, is one of the gems in the show. But although he continued to be close to Gauguin, who asked him that year to take care of the printing of a series of his own woodcuts, Roy's picture bears no resemblance to Gauguin's work. The color is predominantly in nuances of ocher yellow. There is a vigorous relief to the fruits and the intense lighting is reminiscent of 17th-century Spanish still lifes. It is entirely original.

The real surprise in the exhibition, however, is "Paysage de Pont-Aven" (Pont-Aven Landscape) by the Irishman Roderie O'Conor. Born in County Roscommon in 1869, O'Conor had academic training in Dublin and Antwerp. He was in Paris by 1887, exhibiting his work at the Salon. After spending a year at Grez-sur-Loing, where English and American painters congregated, the Irishman found his way to Pont-Aven in 1892, came back in 1893 and throughout 1894 was among the artists gravitating to Gauguin.

YET, O'Conor's Pont-Aven landscape, unlike any by Gauguin, is far ahead of his master's work, on the path to modernity. Undulating stripes of emerald green and ocher render a hilly countryside in which swaying trees are done in blue and red streaks. Fauvism, a decade later, was not nearly as bold. Probably before that, O'Conor had painted a view of the forest path at Lezaven, which is much closer to Gauguin, in a poetic vein. He also did, in yet another manner, an undated portrait of a Breton woman using color in rhythmical curves that herald 20th-century Op Art.

Neither the landscape nor the portrait really make it to the grade of masterpiece. They find their limits in a certain clumsiness and hold out a prospect of wonderful things to come that never did. Once Gauguin was gone, the Irishman's talent withered. He sank back into the academic rut.

Gaoguin's Pont-Aven had hardly been a school. It was an alebemy that touched off sparks in some. Marvelous at times and crassly mediocre at others, it simmered in a diversity that was so far barely suspected.

The backyard view that the exhibition gives of the "Pont-Aven circle," by bringing in its most obscure participants, is a refreshing novelty.

Paul Gauguin's "Bretonne en Prière," at the Musée de Pont-Aven exhibition.

Penny Arcade Arcana

Coin-Operated Devices Up for Auction

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he was growing up in the 1930s in East Liverpool, Ohio, James Smith 2d lived a trolley-car ride away from paradise: the Rock Springs amusement park in Chester, West Virginia. On family outings there twice a month when he was 6 or 7, he loved riding the Ferris wheel, listening to the oom-pah-pah of the carousel and eating cotton candy.

"As soon as I could sneak away from the adults," says Smith, now a New York plastic surgeon, "I'd head for the penny arcade." As a teenager, he continned playing the coin-operated baseball and horse-racing games at the local pool hall. "To my father," he recalls, "that was gambling — outright sinning. So when I got caught, he read me the riot act."

Smith's childhood passion was rekindled in 1964 when his wife, Nancy, gave him a birthday present of a penny-operated gambling machine. That modest gift spawned a collection of 1,000 bits of arcade and fairground paraphernalia, one of the largest and most comprehensive ever formed. Sotheby's in New York will anction the lot on Sept. 16 and 17 in a sale expected to bring about $1.8 million.

"This is American history as seen through a fun-fair mirror," said David N. Redden, a Sotheby's senior vice president. Although coin-operated vending, gambling and music machines were also made abroad, he said, those produced in the United States are among the most prized by collectors. "There's something pretty universal in their appeal," Redden said. "It's a raucous form of Americana."

The penny-drop gambling machine that inspired Smith to acquire more of these devices is not for sale. "We're keeping it as a memento of the collection in which the entire family shared," he says. The Smiths' five children helped buy many others at flea markets. They also helped restore and maintain them, a skill they learned from their father, who had apprenticed as a teenager on the broken wheels, gears, tumblers and household appliances in his own home. "I was the one to fix the clocks, the door locks and the washing machine," Smith says.

VIRTUALLY every one-armed bandit and Chiclet dispenser owned by Smith is in working order, thanks to the efforts of his family and Gary Taplin, a restorer who was made curator of the collection in 1984. Now that the Smith children are grown and live elsewhere, says their father, who is 67, it's time to close the private museum in Greenwich, Connecticut. To ease the separation from his pinball machines and carousel beasts, Smith is focusing these days more on another holding amassed over the last 15 years: postcards of hospitals.

Among the surgeon's pre-1950 coin-operated devices that come alive when fed a coin is a 1930s life-size belly dancer from the Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey. Deposit a dime and it rolls its eyes and shimmies. Sotheby's expects that the novelty will sell for about $1,500. With a 1908 red-white-and-blue metal "shake with Uncle Sam" strength tester, it costs a cent to grip the symbol's hand hard enough to ring the bell. The auction price may be as much as $9,000.

The machines are a cast-iron time line of popular obsessions and objects that Americans romanticized: baseball, football, hockey and horse racing. Transportation via balloon, bicycle, ocean liner, airplane and automobile. And war. One early 20th-century gambling machine depicts Admiral George Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay of 1898. In another, a successful player shoots poison pills into Adolf Hitler's mouth.

"These machines reflect what people thought about, worried about and the ways they had fun," Smith says. "And in the years when they were popular, there really wasn't a lot else to do for amusement. What I still marvel at is how well those iron and oak machines worked. And today, only about 1 percent survive."

For a cent, a test of strength.

Montepulciano Celebrates a Famous Son

By Susan Lumsden

MONTEPULCIANO, Italy — Called the pearl of the 16th century, this noble Tuscan town of 14,000 might be better promoted as an oyster full of pearls of Renaissance architecture. Its 23 amassed palaces and churches are grouped in greater density than those of Florence, its historic protector.

Even the town's shape is that of an oyster, served cool at 605 meters (2,000 feet) above sea level on a ventilated, fortified rock ledge overlooking vineyards.

At first, Montepulciano seems like a miniature Florence, its Palazzo Comunale by Michelozzo having the same medieval tower as the Palazzo Vecchio. But with its Renaissance symmetry of windows and doors, it is quite different. Across the Piazza Grande, the Palazzo Contucci by the elder Sangallo looks like a cozier version of the Palazzo Medici, now public property in Florence. The Contucci, Montepulciano's oldest wine family, still live here.

The real pearl, by the same Sangallo, is the large, glowing travertine church of San Biagio, built away from its oyster for clearer viewing on the road to Chianciano.

Until the end of the year, all the monuments are numbered, labeled, furnished and catalogued for a grand walking tour in honor of the 500th anniversary of the death of Montepulciano's most famous son, not an architect but a poet, Agnolo (or Angelo) Ambrogini (1454-94) better known as Poliziano, which he took from the town's Latin name, Mons Politianus.

Poliziano (or anglicized as Politian) was a child prodigy who translated The Iliad from Greek to Latin at a time when Tuscans were discovering humanism. After his lawyer father was killed in a vendetta, the boy fled to Florence, where he found protection from Lorenzo de' Medici.

From 1473, the Palazzo Medici was his home. He tutored Lorenzo's heir, Piero, and the other Medici children, including two future popes, Leo X and Clement VII, all the while writing his first epic poem "Le Stanze della Giostra." It was dedicated to Lorenzo's brother Giuliano, assassinated in the 1478 Pazzi conspiracy, which Poliziano helped Lorenzo escape. "Le Stanze" revitalized the Tuscan dialect.

Poliziano's second masterpiece, "La Favola d'Orfeo" (1480), resurrected the myth of the poet seeking eternity through music and poetry. The play has inspired artists from Monteverdi to Cocteau. Films on the Orfeo myth will be shown in Montepulciano from Sept. 15 to 30.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

BOOKS

BABY, WOULD I LIE?

By Donald E. Westlake. 291 pages. $19.95. Mysterious.

Reviewed by Bruce Cook

LORDY folks, it's murder in Taney County — that's Branson, Missouri, the pleasure dome of the American heartland. And Donald E. Westlake is right there on the spot to tell the whole, dark, sinister tale. Considering the author, it should not surprise you to learn that in his hands, the brutal facts aside, the whole matter becomes funny (peculiar as well as ha-ha) and occasionally downright hilarious.

He's had plenty of practice. In the impressive list of works opposite the title page — 43 in all — he has given a separate category to what he calls "comic crime novels." Some of his best — "High Adventure" and "Cops and Robbers" — are tucked under this heading. If he did not invent this sub-genre, he is certainly its master.

As with any Westlake book, perhaps better than most, "Baby, Would I Lie?" is set in recognizably authentic territory. The Branson he presents is the real thing, from the creeping "one-mile-an-hour" traffic on the Strip to the backstage lives of the star performers whose theaters line it.

He doesn't ridicule. He doesn't patronize. When Sara Joslyn, a writer from Trend magazine in New York, goes down to Branson to report on the murder trial of country star Ray Jones, she finds him out on bail and performing two shows a day at his theater.

"Branson is country-western star Ray Jones's spiritual home, as exciting as Atlantic City, as clean as Disneyland, as fresh and new as wet paint. And these people are Ray Jones's people, honest, simple, slow to anger or judgment."

Her editor, Jack Ingersoll, supposes she has gone bonkers, of course, and flies out immediately to set her on the right path. Their relationship is complicated by the fact that they are lovers and apartment-mates. Both, too, are reformed alumni of the Weekly Galaxy, a tabloid that excels in scurrilous reporting.

It is not long before we find that "Baby, Would I Lie?" has developed a plot parallel to the murder story. We follow Ray Jones and his stalwart (and very expensive) defense team through the planning and execution of its strategy. And along with it, we see Galaxy's team of spies and snoops engaging in all manner of dirty tricks as they hound the defendant and his lawyers, as well as the prosecution, every step of the way.

Ingersoll sees it unfold and decides they deserve an exposé all their own. He, of course, is the one to report and write it, while Sara may wax as lyrical as she likes over Branson, Middle America and Ray Jones, the hero of the great unwashed.

Jones is, sure enough, in a stew. He is accused of the rape and murder of Belle Hardwick, an employee at the Ray Jones Country Theater. While the evidence is purely circumstantial, with the wrong sort of jury it just might be enough to send him to the gas chamber. He knows it, but ole Ray, who is craftier than anybody realizes, has a plan, a way out of his troubles so daring that it may just free him from them all.

Westlake has made Jones his own man. His attitudes, dialogue, everything about him may be taken on faith by the reader. And the songs he sings are pure country. If Westlake wanted, he could open shop as a lyricist in Nashville and make a second fortune for himself.

Bruce Cook, the author of many books, including a guide to Branson, Missouri, and the mystery novel "Rough Cut," wrote this for The Washington Post.

ART

Guiding the Visitors Around the Museums

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, the great European museums did not see it as a moral duty to guide their visitors. It was assumed, on the contrary, that if visitors were bright enough to walk into the museum they would also be bright enough to find their way around. They did not want, and did not need, a semaphore system to keep them on track.

If quite another point of view was put forward in the United States, it was because it has always been the role of American museums to provide a community service cater to the specialist first. Sometimes that role seems to have grated.

As long ago as 1954 there was a director of the Metropolitan Museum who said, "We get them into the museum, and what do they look at? One thing after another. If they come to a fire hose, they look at that too." But those days are gone. Today the nurturing of the visitor has a high priority in major museums.

What is now called signage, or the science of signs, is the topic of the hour. The idea that visitors should not get to see what they want is abhorrent. Even more so is the idea that they might get lost and stumble around like zombies.

At the same time, visitors have to be made to feel at home without being subjected to an informational overload. It is at the very outset of their visit that they should be taken gently by the hand and sent on the right way. The key ingredient in that affectionate welcome is the brochure that is available at the information desk.

Anyone who doubts the use of these brochures has only to go to a major museum in high summer. At the Metropolitan, for instance, more than 50 percent of the public is made up of foreign visitors. Hardly one of them is not holding a brochure, which functions as visa and menu, talisman and passkey.

It might seem that the museum brochure is a one-size standard-issue. But even a casual perusal of a group of brochures from all over will show that on the contrary, the brochure is a volatile and a highly personal affair. National character, local pride, fashions in photography, internal rivalries and rival marketing strategies — all play a part. The performance of other museums in the matter of the brochure is also monitored.

A brochure can look clunky and long overdue for revision. But it is also possible for a brochure to be too beautiful. In 1988, when I. M. Pei's pyramid first became the point of departure for almost every visit to the Louvre, an orientation guide was produced after a long period of informed agonizing and collegial discussion.

It was a triumph of French intelligence. Order, logic and lucidity were everywhere paramount. A great deal of information was conveyed in a concise and unhurrying way. It was magical to look at. It might have been waiting for Maurice Ravel to orchestrate it. Folded, it measured no more than three by two inches. The paper was thinner than thin. It weighed nothing and had everything.

But alas! It was a hust. Nobody liked it. Opened out to its full size, it crumpled. The uncluttered plans did not correspond at all to the rough-and-tumble of finding one's way across huge spaces that were being mobbed in the name of novelty. User reactions were unanimous. This was a brochure that didn't do the job.

So it was back to the drawing board, with headaches and bruises everywhere evident. But the Louvre came back strongly. Its present brochure is — guess what? — a 12-page handbook.

It is tall and narrow, with the information stacked up at the top of each page and the maps nestling at the bottom. It, too, is beautiful, but sturdy, and built for hard wear.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the brochure still wins out over the handbook. But as between one museum and another, it is strongly characterized. In Washington, the cover of the National Gallery of Art's brochure makes the most of its commanding position in the architecture of the capital. (It doesn't stint on the vegetation either.)

At the Art Institute of Chicago, the floor plans barrel down the page as if to indicate that the museum has its full share of the thrust of the city itself. The point is rammed home, moreover, by a hefty bunch of small-scale illustrations.

At the Getty Museum in Malibu, an unhurried luxury is the mark of a brochure that makes much of the enormous gardens and touches with a gentlemanly discretion on the ramified nature of its collections.

My prize, if I had one, would go to the Cleveland Museum. Its brochure not only sites the museum precisely in the landscape outside but manages to suggest that it is a friendly and hospitable place in which family outings will never feel out of place.

That point is heightened at the foot of page after page by the presence of a husband and wife marching along and clearly having a very good time. They are not from Cleveland. Nor are they of our own time. They are taken, in fact, from the work of a German artist called Hans Sebald Beham, who lived nearly 500 years ago.

AT the Met, where roughly a million brochures are printed every year and every one finds a taker, a new and revised one, printed on a two-color Japanese printer bought for the purpose, will be ready in good time for the museum's 125th-anniversary celebrations next year.

Its publication is one of the many fine-tuning operations that the Met has in hand. Some of them have to do with signage. Others are in the more conspicuous arena of rooms remodeled and collections set out to greater advantage.

In parentheses, I must admit to thinking that there is nothing terrible about being lost from time to time in a big museum. Conjunctions and revelations may occur at such times that would never occur elsewhere or otherwise.

Not for nothing did I at one time give as my favorite recreation "Getting lost in big museums." This is a context in which "Break loose on your own!" is not necessarily bad advice.

William E. Sauro/The New York Times

Venice Honors the Man Who Invented the Book

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Compact, portable, capable of storing tens of thousands of words, with random access and requiring no power — the book, as Arthur C. Clarke has observed — is an information tool of the future as well as the past.

That the modern book, as we would recognize it today, was born so soon after the invention of movable metal type in the mid-15th century, was principally the work of one man — Aldo Manuzio, founder of the celebrated Aldine Press in Venice 500 years ago this year.

Aldo Manuzio set new publishing standards 500 years ago.

To mark the anniversary, the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice's national library, has staged an attractive and thought-provoking exhibition of more than 150 Aldine books and related manuscripts, "Aldo Manuzio and the Venetian Milieu, 1494-1515," which runs until Sept. 15. The setting is the first-floor vestibule and main hall of Sansovino's library, opposite the Doge's Palace, not usually open to the public.

Manuzio was born near Rome in about 1450, at about the same time as the dawn of printing, and led the life of a wandering scholar and teacher until, in his 40s, he launched himself on a new career as a publisher. Venice had already established itself as the superpower of early publishing.

The Venetian government was quick to appreciate the possibilities of the new technology and the favorable conditions the city offered, from a skilled work force and an abundant local supply of paper to access to one of the largest and most cosmopolitan markets in the world.

For Manuzio, Venice had an added attraction. It was his primary ambition to publish Greek classics and, after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, the city had become the refuge of so many Greek scholars, bearing thousands of manuscripts, that it had been dubbed "almost another Byzantium."

Manuzio's program to publish books in ancient Greek may seem rarified. But the flair and imagination he brought to the enterprise made him rapidly the most influential publisher of that, or possibly any other, age.

As a glance at any of his productions confirms, for him a book was a book, a new phenomenon that demanded a distinct form of its own. Thus, when many other backward-looking printers were issuing books that resembled manuscripts, Manuzio squarely addressed the newly emerging secular "reading public" who wanted to read for education and edification, certainly, but also for pleasure.

To this end he created the octavo format, handy, portable and pocket-size. His texts were exceptionally clear and crisp, with wide margins and, to increase the ease of reading these smaller-format books, he invented what he called cursive type, better known as italic. He pioneered page numbering to aid rapid reference, and though his books ushered in new standards of care, he initiated the errata page to correct fugitive errors. Even the simple, elegant and practical bindings set the measure for centuries.

While he never lost sight of his central goal of publishing Greek books, he brought out numerous others in Latin and Italian, and even Hebrew, which achieved for him additional publishing firsts, including war memoirs, an instant medical book on gonorrhea, then ravaging Italy, and a modern-style travel book on the Caucasus. With Erasmus's "Adages" — a tome of Greek and Latin quotations — he created the first best seller. To produce it, he suspended the printing of other titles, obliging the Dutch humanist, then in Venice, to write against a deadline, printing as the copy came in.

His capacity for work was astonishing. He edited, set and printed almost the entire known works of Aristotle — nearly 3,800 pages — within three years. His high-pressure style of production was clearly not always understood by his contemporaries, hence the sign outside his printshop, which read:

"Whoever you are, Aldo earnestly begs you to state your business in the fewest possible words and be gone, unless, like Hercules to weary Atlas, you would lend a helping hand. There will always be enough work for you, and all who come this way."

THE famous logo of the Aldine Press — a dolphin entwined with an anchor, denoting speed combined with reliability — was in due course imitated by other publishers as the ultimate symbol of publishing quality (often with scant justification).

Needless to say, Manuzio's books were extensively counterfeited. He helpfully warned his customers that you could literally smell such substandard fakes, as he used only the best paper and ink, a boast confirmed by the books in the Venice exhibition.

A perfectionist to the last, in 1513 he declared that "I have never been satisfied with any book I have published." But, in reality, by the time he died two years later, through his unique vision and superhuman energy, he had not only guaranteed the survival and diffusion of ancient Greek literature, but also set standards of production in publishing that have yet to be surpassed.

A '90s Architecture With a '60s Vision

By Herbert Muschamp
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For architects, it's too soon for a Woodstock reunion. In this patient, not to say plodding, art form, the '60s counterculture never had a union in the first place.

Architects seldom get to do much building before they're 50, and beyond that, a movement that defined itself in opposition to authority was bound to have a rough time claiming an art that is traditionally bound to the status quo.

But a countercultural vision of community has emerged in recent projects by some prominent survivors of that generation.

Stewart Brand, author of a recent book, "How Buildings Learn," is not an architect, but as editor of the Whole Earth Catalogue, he was the leading champion of Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome, a design that came closest to providing the counterculture with an architectural symbol. But Brand writes now that domes "were a massive, total failure." They leaked. They offered no privacy. They resisted alterations.

Beyond that, Brand has come to feel that innovation in architecture simply isn't worth the trouble. Though he has kept abreast of changing times in the field of electronic communications, he condemns architects and the architectural press for promoting novelty at the user's expense.

He agrees with Peter Calthorpe, the San Francisco architect and planner, that "many of the follies of his profession would be avoided if architects simply decided that what they do is craft instead of art." Like Bernard Rudofsky and Sybil Moholy-Nagy, Brand celebrates the tradition of vernacular building: barns, bungalows, Cape Cods and pueblos.

Yet as Brand romantically represents them, all these forms *are* domes — forms of sheltered innocence uncorrupted by wily urban ways. Unlike Plato, Brand wouldn't exile artists from his ideal community. He would simply forbid them to practice architecture.

"Art must be inherently radical," he writes, "but buildings are inherently conservative. Art must experiment to do its job. Most experiments fail."

Calthorpe designs grown-up, prosperous versions of the hippie commune. In doing so, he shows that the hippie commune was actually not that distant from the postwar suburb that its wayward progeny sought to reject. The suburb promised community but delivered alienation. The commune held out a hope of realizing the values advertised by the family room and the white picket fence. Now Calthorpe repackages that hope in the form of solid real estate.

This seems a noble undertaking. And Calthorpe's plans, as outlined in his book "The Next American Metropolis," probably go as far as design can toward shaping private suburban development to humane ends.

With their links to mass transit, pedestrian scale, higher density, and provision for such amenities as open space, scenic vistas, bike paths and day care centers, communities like Laguna West, a development outside Sacramento, California, represent an enlightened way to control suburban growth.

BUT they are also controlling in less enlightened ways. The fundamental decency of Calthorpe's intentions may obscure the fact that his designs do little to alter what the sociologist M. P. Baumgartner describes as the "moral minimalism" of the American suburb.

The image of harmony they present is the result not of social cohesion but of transiency, isolation and an underlying belief that "conflict is a social contaminant, something to be prevented if at all possible and to be ended quickly once begun."

"Weed," Michael Sorkin's proposal for a military base conversion in the southwestern United States, may well epitomize what Brand thinks is wrong with architecture. Exhibited earlier this year at the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art's "Urban Revisions" show, it was the only theoretical project on view, and it served as a kind of emblem of the visionary spirit.

Certainly the swirling, organic forms of the large model did not resemble a conventional city or suburb. The catalogue described it as a utopian community, combining visionary and agrarian ideals, "where carpenters and artists work alongside engineers and scientists."

FOR SALE / SOLD

Two wheels, Forbes-style: Malcolm Forbes, the wealthy publisher of the business magazine bearing his name, owned one motorcycle for each year of his life before his death in 1990 at age 70. He recounted his passion for bikes — and hot air balloons — in a monograph titled "Around the World on Hot Air and Two Wheels." One item from his collection, a 1988 Harley Davidson, was auctioned off for $12,000 in Pebble Beach, California. Proceeds from the sale went to the AIDS Care Center at New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center.

White House Denies Irish Aide's Report Of Clinton Aid Offer

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — President Bill Clinton interrupted his Martha's Vineyard vacation Friday to meet with the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, who said Mr. Clinton had pledged additional economic aid to support the peace process in Ireland.

"President Clinton gave his pledge that he wanted to assist further," Mr. Spring, who also serves as deputy prime minister, said after a 45-minute meeting. "I would take it as a firm commitment."

But the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said Mr. Clinton had promised no such thing. She said he had told Mr. Spring that he would like to find a way to help bolster peace but had also made clear the "severe budgetary constraints" under which he was operating and the need to obtain congressional approval for direct assistance.

The United States currently contributes $20 million annually for projects on both sides of the North-South Irish border. Mr. Spring said he and Mr. Clinton "didn't actually go into the detail of figures" but expressed hope that "substantial sums would be forthcoming."

Mr. Clinton, speaking at a news briefing at his vacation retreat, said only that the United States was "prepared to take some steps to do whatever we can to help." Mr. Clinton said he was "delighted" by the news that the Irish Republican Army had declared an unconditional cease-fire after 25-years of hostilities.

The disagreement over how far Mr. Clinton had gone in promising financial help was the second time that situation had arisen since the announcement of the cease-fire Wednesday.

Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland said Wednesday that Mr. Clinton had proposed a multimillion-dollar aid package, but the White House said that day that he had made no promises.

Mr. Spring, in his comments at the briefing, said the Clinton administration's decision to grant a visa to Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, "has proven to be a correct move." He added, "The granting of that visa played a significant role in showing Mr. Adams the correct path to follow."

Jim Bourg/Reuters

Mr. Clinton with the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, on Martha's Vineyard Friday.

NATO: *Paris Steps Closer*

Continued from Page 1

warships and cargo planes from NATO — in practice, the United States — to allow European forces to carry out their own missions.

Despite these U.S. overtures, France has blocked bids for closer ties, apparently because of President François Mitterrand's fears of losing domestic stature if he breached Gaullist doctrines of keeping the alliance at arm's length. As recently as last spring, the French ambassador to NATO was abruptly ordered out of a meeting on military matters by a telephone call from Mr. Mitterrand's office.

Echoing that, a presidential aide said Friday that Mr. Mitterrand had agreed this time to French participation "because the principal question of the day will be Bosnia," where French troops will be exposed to the fallout from any NATO military action.

In fact, Bosnia does not figure prominently on the agenda, NATO officials said.

The political position of Mr. Mitterrand has weakened severely because of the rising popularity of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a conservative who is now a front-runner to win the presidency next year.

BELFAST: *Ulster Protestants Dig Through History in Search for Identity*

Continued from Page 1

the IRA's political wing who has led his movement toward the negotiating table after two decades of violence, commands attention and sometimes respect here and overseas.

But Mr. Adams has no counterpart among the Protestants with whom he must eventually make peace if Northern Ireland is ever to return to normalcy.

"They don't know how to play the political and media game," said Robert Bell, a historian who grew up in a Protestant public-housing project and today supervises a huge archive on Northern Ireland's war at the Linen Hall Library in Belfast. "It's a closed society. It's monolithic. That comes from being under siege for such a long time."

"What is so sad about it is, they've got the best cause of all — they're the majority," he said.

This Protestant identity problem is not merely a consequence of poor media relations or failed political lobbying. It runs deep into the community itself.

Confronted with the rumblings of an international peace process they neither sought nor encouraged, Northern Ireland's Protestants have embarked in recent years on an energetic, unfinished search for their own history and culture, and for lessons that can be applied to the new political challenges.

For many Protestants, when they hear the famous IRA slogan, "Brits Out of Northern Ireland," which is the key IRA goal in peace talks, "We would not perceive that as being about the British Army," said George Patton, general secretary of the 80,000-member Orange Institution, the province's most influential Protestant religious, political and civic organization. "It's us. It's us they want out."

So, as Britain has moved to bargain first with Ireland and now with the outlawed IRA over the province's future, Mr. Patton said: "We were brought face-to-face with the reality that we were not being treated as the rest of Britain. So we asked, 'Who are we?' We don't think of ourselves as Irish. So, we've embarked on a great rediscovery of literature, culture and history — the whole concept of what makes a nation."

Ulster cultural societies, magazines and pamphlet shops have sprung up around Northern Ireland. Lost Protestant poets have been "discovered" and revived. Protestant schoolchildren are dispatched on field trips to France, to see where thousands of Belfast Protestants died for the British Empire in World War 1 battles.

Great warriors of old, even prehistoric mythological figures, have been resurrected as symbols of Protestant determination to fight their cause, if necessary, to the last man.

This iconography is now turning up repeatedly in the propaganda and street murals of the key Protestant terrorist groups.

"It was only natural that the Ulster people, bewildered and bedeviled by the international pro-Irish propaganda campaign against them, should become victims not only of terrorism but of identity," said the latest issue of New Ulster Defender, the organ of the outlawed Ulster Defense Association.

"English ascendancy and Irish chauvinism have combined to suppress knowledge of Ulster and to deprive Ulstermen of legitimate pride in their heritage and identity," a piece of Belfast graffiti tells the city's Protestants. "Do you know your history?"

The history these activists seek to revive, and to apply to the present predicaments of the peace process, is a centuries-long tale of siege, religious conflict with Irish Catholics, distrust, betrayal, and such enduring 18th-century Protestant values as religious freedom and civil liberties.

Northern Ireland's present Protestant majority is a legacy of a 17th-century event called the Plantation. The English monarchy, having just crushed a rebellion by Northern Irish Catholics, encouraged loyal subjects in Scotland to move across and take their land. Predictably, the remaining Catholics were unhappy about these Protestant arrivals, and the two sides have been in conflict ever since.

A key climax came decades later when King James II of England, a proselytizing Catholic, was overthrown by a Protestant relative known as William of Orange, from Holland. James fled to Ireland, and religiously motivated armies loyal to the rival monarchs clashed at the gates of Londonderry, a city in Northern Ireland still segregated by violence between Catholics and Protestants. William ultimately prevailed.

ULSTER: *Provocation Seen*

Continued from Page 1

seeks the reunification of British-ruled Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, demanded that Britain withdraw its forces from Catholic areas of the North.

"Crown forces, including the RUC, are not acceptable in nationalist areas," he said, referring to the 18,000 troops and 12,000 policemen of the Royal Ulster Constabulary who patrol the province day and night.

John Hume, the Catholic political leader who was instrumental in drawing Sinn Fein into seeking negotiations, said in a BBC radio interview that Mr. Adams "is now making these demands politically and not by other methods, and that is a fairly major change."

Mr. Adams emphasized that his agenda was negotiable.

"We accept totally that other people will have different views on this, and in fact there may be other issues," Mr. Adams said. "So, all of this needs to be talked about and resolved, through dialogue."

Mr. Adams brushed aside questions about whether or not the IRA's cease-fire was "permanent," the adjective the British government wanted tagged to its statement.

"The conflict that arose in the British cabinet has been resolved," he said, without elaborating.

Irish government sources said a speech by Prime Minister Albert Reynolds on Thursday night, in which he said the cease-fire was "complete," appeared close to dispelling any doubts Britain might have had about the duration of the cease-fire.

Sinn Fein will be treated like other political parties and allowed to join all-party talks on Northern Ireland's future three months after the cease-fire has taken effect, according to the terms of last year's Anglo-Irish peace blueprint.

Mr. Adams said he was sure the IRA had anticipated such attacks as the slaying Thursday of John O'Hanlon, a 22-year-old Catholic, in shaping its new stance.

And he repeated Sinn Fein allegations that British security forces, especially the Protestant-dominated RUC policemen, were colluding with Protestant extremists to fight the IRA.

"There is indeed evidence of collusion between them and the very death squads that are carrying out these attacks," he said. "You may ponder on the weapons that are in the hands of the death squads courtesy of the British military."

Britain, meanwhile, insisted that it was simply coincidence that three IRA prisoners and one from an IRA splinter group, the Irish National Liberation Army, were transferred Thursday from Britain to Northern Ireland.

The move looked like an immediate concession to Sinn Fein. Mr. Adams had demanded Wednesday that IRA prisoners in British prisons be brought home.

The prisoners included Patrick Magee and Gerard McDonnell, both serving life sentences for trying to assassinate former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a 1984 hotel bombing that killed five people.

Aides said the transfers had been scheduled in July.

(Reuters, AP)

SAFETY: *U.S. Bars Some Airlines*

Continued from Page 1

les — were given "conditional" ratings that allow them to continue flying under stepped-up administration scrutiny.

These nations were among 30 in the first round of safety assessments, conducted over several years; teams are surveying other countries, including major inspections of Russian and Chinese aviation operations.

Seventeen countries passed muster: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Oman, Panama, Peru, Ukraine and Venezuela.

Three of these — Guyana, Marshall Islands and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States — will be identified as giving adequate safety oversight to U.S. operations but not to flights to other countries.

The assessments concentrated only on governments, not airlines.

In its first worldwide survey, the administration sent four-member teams to each nation for a week or more to assess whether the country has a civil aviation authority and whether it has the expertise and willingness to enforce safety standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Of the 63 countries still being surveyed, officials said that the United States had cooperative agreements with 22 and that they were certain to be found capable. The 22 countries were the 18 European nations of the Joint Aviation Agreement, in addition to Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Until now, the administration has assumed that if a country certified an air carrier, the airline was in compliance with international safety standards. Inspectors, however, began to notice incidents and problems.

Finally, administration action was spurred by two events. The Jan. 25, 1990, crash of a Colombian Avianca Boeing 707 that ran out of fuel near New York City focused intense news media and public attention on foreign airlines. Additional pressure was applied by House hearings on "loophole airlines" that would be allowed to fly a country's flag but essentially were leased aircraft with "pick-up" crews.

Worry on Sowing Of Rwanda Crops

Reuters

NAIROBI — The international community might have to feed millions of Rwandans well into next year as result of the civil war and its catastrophic aftermath, aid workers said on Friday.

With the onset of seasonal rains this month, relief agencies say they have a matter of days to persuade Rwandan farmers to return in time for planting the next cycle of crops.

"If they miss the planting season this month, they will depend on food aid until mid-next year," said Jürg Eglin, an agronomist with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Fresh Expulsions By Bosnian Serbs

566 Muslims Shifted, UN Says

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In the largest single instance of "ethnic cleansing" in months, a gang of nationalist Serbs has driven 566 Muslims from their homes in Bijeljina in northern Bosnia, United Nations officials said Friday.

The latest expulsions, carried out Thursday night by a private militia under the command of Vojkan Djurkovic, brings to about 1,500 the number of Muslims driven from their homes in Bijeljina since the Serbs began a new wave of ethnic cleansing in mid-July.

Bosnian Serbs have driven over 3,500 people from their homes in the Bijeljina, Banja Luka and Rogatica areas over the same period, UN officials in Sarajevo said, adding that they expected the Serbs to expel an additional 600 Muslims from Banja Luka this weekend.

"This is a final push to create a Serb-only state," said Peter Kessler, the spokesman in Sarajevo for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "These kinds of movements cannot happen without the full support of the Bosnian Serb authorities."

"Djurkovic and his people are making millions of dollars in the process," Mr. Kessler said, referring to reports by refugees that they had been required to pay Mr. Djurkovic and his men from $60 to $1,800 in "exchange fees" to cross over a front line to territory controlled by the Bosnian government.

In addition to the "fees," practically all the arriving displaced people said Mr. Djurkovic and his followers had robbed them of all their money and jewelry, not to mention property stolen from their homes and the value of the Muslims' real estate itself.

"No one is doing anything to stop it," Mr. Kessler said.

At least two women expelled from Rogatica several weeks ago had been repeatedly raped, including one who was in bondage to the former commander of the Serbian prison in the town, UN officials said.

Armed by Serbia and the Yugoslav Army, the Bosnian Serb rebels have rejected an international peace plan that would require them to recognize Bosnia's sovereignty and return a third of the 70 percent of Bosnia's territory that they have seized since the start of the war here in 1992.

On Thursday, Bosnian Serbian militiamen forced down a French Puma helicopter flying into a United Nations headquarters in Sarajevo with 11 peacekeepers aboard, UN officials said.

The Serbs hit the aircraft with six rounds of machine-gun fire, including four rounds into the fuel tank and two more into the gyroscope, forcing the pilot to make an emergency landing at Sarajevo's airport, the officials said.

"An attack like that on a helicopter flying with clearance had to be premeditated," a UN official said.

The Serbs warned the United Nations earlier this week not to use helicopters to track arms seized from the weapons-exclusion zone around Sarajevo.

CHICAGO: *At 11, Killer Is Dead*

Continued from Page 1

being dead doesn't prove nothing. Shavon's not back. It's just more grief and sorrow for our neighborhood."

"I wasn't happy that Robert died," said Christopher Dean, one of Shavon's cousins. "That's another brother off the street. Black folks is getting slaughtered."

Shavon's aunt, Ida Falls, standing on a wooden porch two houses away from her niece's home, hugged a friend and told her not to cry, that God was looking out for Shavon and Robert, too.

After the friend left, Mrs. Falls said: "I don't think I can take no more of this. When I heard the boy got killed, I just broke down. He's a baby. He's just a baby."

Many in Robert's neighborhood have said since the shooting that they expected him to end up as he did.

"Bad little boy" was a common phrase they used to describe him.

He stole bicycles and started fights with other children, they said, and he had been arrested at least 10 times for armed robbery, arson and auto theft.

Mrs. Falls said one of Robert's aunts had walked around the corner on Thursday to tell Shavon's parents that she was sorry, and that Robert had also been killed.

Robert's aunt said it was time for the block and the city to come together to end the violence.

Mrs. Falls said Robert had called his family on Wednesday afternoon, scared and wanting to come home. His family arranged to pick him up, but when they arrived he was not there.

"I believe the boy was killed because he wanted to turn himself in and because he knew too much about the older guys in the gang," Mrs. Falls said. "Who could be so cruel to shoot this little boy in the head like that?"

At a news conference Thursday, Superintendent Matt Rodriguez and Commander Earl Nevels of the Chicago Police said they believed they knew where Robert had been hiding since the Sunday night shooting. But they would not say much more about the investigation.

Mr. Rodriguez said Robert was killed between 11 P.M. Wednesday and 12:15 A.M. Thursday. His body was discovered shortly before 12:30 A.M. on Thursday.

The superintendent said the boy had either been "taken or walked" a short distance into the underpass, a few blocks from where he lived and where Shavon had died. Then he was shot, "apparently becoming a victim of the gangs."

"It's a dead-end street," Mr. Rodriguez said of the gangs, which become even more active at this time of year when they increase their efforts at recruitment as schools start the fall term.

Kathleen Kostelny, who studies the effects of violence on children as a senior research associate at the Erikson Institute of Child Development in Chicago, said: "It's an arms race on the streets of America. You only need one 12-year-old with a gun, then other 12-year-olds feel they need a gun."

Dr. Kostelny recalled asking 9- and 10-year-olds in a survey: "What would make you feel safer?" The overwhelming response, she said, was "a gun."

KOREA: *Seoul Stunned*

Continued from Page 1

caused simmering resentment among many officials here, particularly since Washington and Pyongyang have agreed to take steps toward possible diplomatic recognition if North Korea abandons its efforts to build a nuclear arsenal.

It was disclosed Thursday that North Korea had sent an invitation to former President Jimmy Carter to mediate the dispute, a fact that also leaves the government here cold since Mr. Carter is seen as taking a more sympathetic view of the North than the Clinton administration.

In a statement carried on Xinhua, the official Chinese press agency, Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said the withdrawal effectively rendered the commission inoperative. Mr. Tang was said to have agreed with North Korea that a new agreement should be negotiated to protect the peace on the peninsula.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, China is North Korea's last major ally. China is seen by the United States and South Korea as playing an important role in moderating North Korea's behavior and persuading it to halt its nuclear weapons program.

The countries also hope that China will encourage North Korea to emulate its policy of economic liberalization. The announcement on Friday was thus seen as an attempt by the Chinese to back up its ally and lift its confidence.

China's withdrawal will weaken the commission, but officials in Seoul stressed that it did not appear to create new military tensions at the Demilitarized Zone or make hostilities any more likely in what is one of the most heavily defended frontiers in the world.

South Korea's Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the Chinese had informed the government of its move in advance. "We believe the decision was made at an inappropriate time," the ministry said.

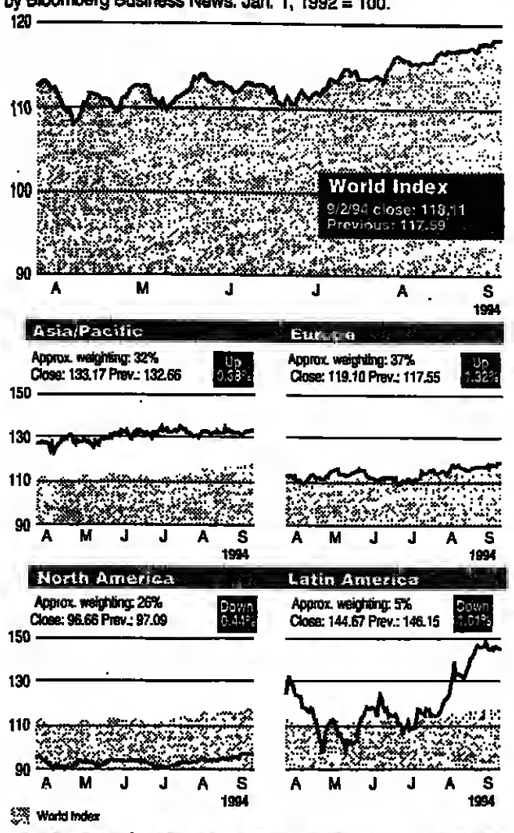
The news left many South Korean officials in a somber mood, as they found themselves more dependent on the United States rather being able to operate independently in the discussions that could reshape the deep political fault lines in this region.

"Basically, North Korea has a very flexible attitude toward the United States but has maintained a strongly hostile attitude toward South Korea," said Lee Sei Kee, chairman of the policy committee of the governing Democratic Liberal Party.

THE TRIB INDEX: 118.11

Up 0.44%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

Industrial Sectors

	Fri. close	Prev. close	% change		Fri. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	116.33	115.69	+0.55	Capital Goods	120.79	120.17	+0.52
Utilities	131.58	130.88	+0.53	Raw Materials	137.74	136.88	+0.63
Finance	117.91	117.35	+0.48	Consumer Goods	105.39	104.92	+0.45
Services	123.48	123.32	+0.13	Miscellaneous	137.99	137.17	+0.60

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

An Inspiration for Diversification

Reliance Industries Buys Into India's Infrastructure

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

PATALGANGA, India — Those who survive the drive to this industrial area will find plenty of clues as to why Reliance Industries Ltd. is, by all measures, the largest company in India.

About 75 kilometers (47 miles) out of Bombay along a humpy stretch of broken pavement otherwise known as the main highway to Pune, Reliance has managed to build a 200-acre world-class complex that is the backbone of its rapidly growing empire that ranges from offshore oil drilling to sari weaving.

On a good day, the drive to Patalganga, where the outdoor telephones often don't work and the local power supply is unreliable, takes less than three hours. On bad days, it can double.

Overloaded trucks, jam-packed buses, oxcarts, scooters, cars and pedestrians vie for space on the road, making it easy to see why Reliance, despite a multi-billion-dollar investment in its core industries, is preparing to spend big on infrastructure, a major diversification.

The company has committed to spend $1 billion a year for the next four years to fund a massive expansion plan in all of its core businesses.

Started 25 years ago by Dhirubhai Ambani with his savings from a job at a gasoline station in Aden, Reliance is now among the world's top producers of polyester and many of its raw material components.

First a trader of rayon and polyester textiles, pepper and cashews, Reliance is now increasing capacities throughout its supply chain, building its own oil refinery and developing proven Indian oil and gas reserves with Enron Oil & Gas Co. of the United States.

> **'In India, demand will always chase supply; if you can produce, you can sell.'**
>
> **Anil Ambani, joint managing director of Reliance Industries**

"In every major product area we operate in, we've seen double-digit compounded growth for the past 10 years," said Anil Ambani, Reliance's joint managing director and son of the founder. "In India demand will always chase supply; if you can produce, you can sell. If you can afford to install pre-emptive capacity, you are way ahead."

But the company knows — as do many of its peers — that high rates of growth in India are unsustainable without a flood of private money into the inadequate infrastructure.

The situation will become even more pressing as India further dismantles tariffs on many imports that will force its economy to compete internationally on pricing, quality and timeliness.

"The potential in India is truly humongous," Vyas Mahesh, executive director of the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy, said of an infrastructure sector now starved of funds but still without the final policy framework to channel them from the private sector. "But a possible crisis is looming."

Done properly, India gets the roads, phones, power and ports it needs but which its central and state governments can't afford, analysts say, and individual companies, local and foreign, develop strong new lines of business.

Mishandled, the kind of diversification that goes against recent international business trends overstretches the parent groups and India gets a hodge-podge of poorly conceived ventures, hobbling long-term growth.

"We're not jumping the gun, not leaving our core strengths," Anil Ambani said, defending a series of potential moves into telecommunications, private

See RELIANCE, Page 13

U.S. Jobs Data Show Growth Is Solid but Slow

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Employment figures published Friday offered the clearest evidence so far that the U.S. economy has slowed from last year's unsustainable pace but retains enough strength to avoid braking too severely.

The Labor Department said a solid 179,000 jobs were created outside the farm sector in August, but that number was considerably less than the 200,000 or more expected by economists. The unemployment rate stood at 6.1 percent, essentially the same level for the fourth straight month after falling markedly in early 1994.

The data, which provide the first broad view of economic performance for the month, seemed to further reduce the chance that the Federal Reserve Board will raise short-term interest rates again at its next policy meeting.

At the same time, the growth in factory and other jobs was sufficient to blunt concern that the economy, which is now being restrained by monetary policy, might sink to an unsatisfactorily low pace of expansion.

Merrill Lynch called the figures "constructive" on the whole, while the White House took the occasion to boast of 3.1 million new jobs having been created in the past year.

"The U.S. economy continues to enjoy healthy growth in incomes and employment," said Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Moreover, she added, "there is no sign of an intensification of inflationary pressures in today's report."

Private analysts noted that average hourly earnings rose a skimpy 2 cents last month, cutting the annual rate of increase over the past three months to just 1.5 percent. This portended a slowing of consumer spending as the holiday shopping season approaches.

"With wages falling below inflation, consumers are not going to have the discretionary buying power to give the economy much support," said Lacy H. Hunt, chief economist at HSBC Holdings Inc. in New York. The Consumer Price Index rose at a 3.3 percent compounded annual rate for the three months through July.

What seems to be happening, according to economists and business people, is that companies faced with sharp increases in costs of commodities but unable to raise their own prices are stoutly holding the line on wages, their biggest cost.

■ Bonds and Dollar Drop

The employment data failed to extinguish fears of inflation in financial markets Friday, where Treasury bond prices and the dollar finished lower, news agencies reported from New York.

Bond prices shot up sharply just after the jobs report, but they fell back as traders scrutinized data and focused on the small increase in hourly wages in August.

The price of the benchmark 30-year bond fell 15/32 point to 100 4/32, sending the yield up to 7.49 percent from 7.45 percent.

The dollar tracked bonds lower, because less demand for government securities translates into less demand for the dollars to buy them.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5550 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5744 DM Thursday. It slumped to 99.13 yen from 99.75 yen, to 5.3255 French francs from 5.3910 francs and to 1.3661 Swiss francs from 1.3225 francs. The

See JOBS, Page 10

Pay Isn't So Bad, U.S. Jobs Study Finds

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is creating relatively high-paying jobs at a rapid clip rather than just providing work for more hamburger flippers and discount-store clerks, according to a new Labor Department study.

While the study found that most of the nearly 4 million jobs added from 1988 to 1993 were in low-paying industries such as services and retailing, most of the job growth actually came in relatively high-wage occupations within those industries.

In recent years, some labor leaders, politicians and economists have complained that job growth was strong only in low-wage industries and that the number of manufacturing jobs, which pay relatively high wages, was shrinking rapidly.

The Labor Department study did find that the number of people working in manufacturing fell by nearly 2 million in the last five years. But it also found that most of the jobs that had disappeared were in factory occupations paying the industry's lowest wages.

Using figures from the department's monthly survey of 60,000 households, Thomas Nardone, an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, ranked industries according to their average pay levels. He also ranked nine occupational groups within industries by average pay.

The results showed "a clear dichotomy," he said. Although the industry breakdown showed job growth concentrated in lower-paying industries, he said, the occupational data showed most of the growth to be in higher-paying occupations.

Mr. Nardone found that from 1988 to 1993 the number of jobs in the three highest-paying occupational categories — executive, administrative and managerial; professional specialty; and technicians and related support — grew by 3.3 million. The median wages for those categories ranged from $495 to $635 a week.

By comparison, the median weekly pay for all workers was $394.

In the middle three job categories by pay — precision production, craft and repair; administrative support, including clerical; and operators, fabricators and laborers — 1.2 million jobs were lost. Most of them were in manufacturing, but a significant number were in construction.

At the same time, though, the three lowest-paying occupational categories expanded, the study found.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Do Japanese Methods Always Work?

By Patrick Lannin
Reuters

LONDON — Companies all over Europe have rushed to embrace Japanese production techniques in an effort to improve efficiency and cut costs, but a recent British report highlighted the difficulties of adopting techniques developed in a different economic climate.

The report found that European companies that were heavy users of Japanese methods had slimmer profit margins in times of recession than other companies.

But one of the report's writers, Nick Oliver, a lecturer at the Judge Institute in Management Studies at the University of Cambridge, said companies should not panic.

"The lesson I would learn is to be patient, because on the other side of the recession the picture should reverse itself," Mr. Oliver said.

Two companies — Porsche AG and Presswork Metals, a small British company that makes parts for car safety equipment — are confident that lean production methods such as just-in-time stock control, total quality management and continuous improvement will work in the long run.

A spokesman for Porsche, Michael Schimpke, said the German automaker had adopted the continuous-improvement approach, known as *kaizen*, in 1992.

Japanese consultants helped introduce more worker participation. Clutter in the workshop, which also had been used as the storeroom, was minimized and two layers of management were stripped out.

Inventory has been cut from 30 days' worth to a few hours' worth, and the time to make one Porsche car has fallen by 30 percent. Mr. Schimpke said greater efficiency had led to cost savings at Porsche.

> **'The thing the Japanese have taught us is that they are prepared to wait a long time for a return.'**
>
> **Reg White, chief executive of Presswork Metals**

The study found that although companies that made extensive use of Japanese methods benefited from reduced stock levels and increased sales per employee, these companies showed a faster fall in operating profits from 1990 to 1992, when Britain was going into recession, than concerns which had adopted the practices to a lesser extent.

Mr. Oliver said it would be premature to assume that Japanese methods were unsuitable to conditions in Europe.

He said some companies in the study might have been vulnerable because they were less willing to lay off workers, a result of the closer ties that had developed between employers and employees under the Japanese approach. This could be an advantage as conditions improve.

"Those who shed labor would have all the problems of having to get people in, recruit them and train them," Mr. Oliver said.

He said at certain points in the business cycle, Japanese production techniques would cut into profitability.

Mr. Oliver said he was horrified by some reactions to his report. He said those who said that industry should halt the application of the lean production philosophy typified a knee-jerk reaction found in some sectors.

"Short-termism" is something that Reg White, chief executive of Presswork Metals, which employs 260 people and has turnover of £18 million ($28 million), says he abhors.

"The thing the Japanese have taught us very clearly is that they are prepared to wait a long time for a return," he said.

His company is part of a British-government-sponsored program called Learning From Japan, which aims to help second-tier motor industry suppliers pick up Japanese techniques.

Mr. White said he had introduced the idea of teams and passed more information on company performance along to employees.

As at Porsche, where the consultants got rid of storage shelves so staff would not have to climb up and down to get supplies, Mr. White said a lot of the Japanese approach was simply common sense.

"The biggest thing about going to Japan was how simple a lot of their processes were," he said. "Simplicity seemed to be the key issue with them."

Renault Profit Soars Despite Flat Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Renault SA, the French state-owned maker of cars and trucks, said Friday its first-half pretax profit more than doubled over the like period last year, despite only a tiny increase in sales.

The increase was due mostly to capital gains.

Renault reported a first-half pretax profit of 1.72 billion French francs ($317 million), compared with 764 million francs a year earlier.

But its flat revenue underlined remaining problems in the French car industry, where overall sales are up 6.5 percent so far this year after falling 15 percent last year.

Overall auto sales in France jumped almost 19 percent in August, compared with the corresponding month in 1993. The French automaker PSA Peugeot Citroën and the Italian brand Fiat led the way in the August sales.

Sales by Renault's auto branch were 68.94 billion francs, or 76.7 percent of group sales.

Income from financial operations jumped to 640 million francs from 160 million francs, thanks to a capital gain of 488 million francs from the sale of shares in Renault's one-time merger candidate Volvo AB.

Renault also had a one-time gain of 302 million francs from the sale of a stake in the Argentine joint-venture Ciadea. That gain was counted as income from associated companies, which totaled 394 million francs, compared with a loss of 192 million a year earlier.

The French government's plans to sell part of its 80 percent stake in Renault to the public are not expected to be affected by the results, analysts said. The state plans to retain at least 51 percent of the company and will decide if and when to begin its sale by Sept. 15.

Friday's results "may even facilitate a sale if the price is lowered because of these results," Jean-Louis Cochard, an analyst at MIA in Paris, said.

Renault and Sweden's Volvo bought stakes in each other early in 1991, but both agreed last December to untangle their crossed shareholdings when Volvo backed out of a full merger agreement.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

■ VW Optimistic for Year

Volkswagen AG's supervisory board said it expected a "continued positive" business trend in the remainder of the year at both group and parent levels, AFX reported from Wolfsburg, Germany.

In a statement, the company said its supervisory board decided at a meeting that the company's Autoeuropa joint venture with Ford Motor Co. in Portugal should be reviewed.

It said that "negative currency influences and a heightened competitive situation" have made it necessary to reassess the economic viability of the venture.

Broadcasters Become Juicy Targets

Imminent Rule Change Whets Interest in NBC and CBS

By Bill Carter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is a basic reason that one, and possibly two, broadcast television networks may be close to being sold to companies that operate Hollywood studios: For both buyers and sellers, the time is right and may never be more so.

The broadcast business, once considered shaky, has made a strong financial comeback in the last year. And the owners of the two networks in question, NBC and CBS, have indicated a desire to relinquish control.

Perhaps most significant, the two studios in the middle of the rumors have powerful incentives to protect their lucrative positions as suppliers of network programming.

Time Warner Inc. is in the middle of negotiations to buy the NBC network, and Walt Disney Co. may be moving toward talks to acquire CBS.

Both Time Warner and Disney produce many popular prime-time shows that rely on network television for their distribution.

But that relationship could start to change next year, when federal regulations that have kept networks from producing much programming for themselves are set to expire.

Networks will almost certainly reduce the number of programs they buy from outside suppliers, giving the studios strong reasons to want to control the distribution system themselves.

"Broadcast television is not going to go away," said Larry Gerbrandt, senior vice president of Paul Kagan Associates, a media research firm. "And if it's not going to go away and you're a studio, then you ought to own one."

Officials of Time Warner and General Electric Co., which owns NBC, declined to comment on their discussions, leaving Wall Street uncertain how to react. CBS executives continued to vigorously deny that they had received any recent overtures from Disney.

Both NBC and CBS have longtime owners that have previously tried to walk away from the network business.

Just two months ago, Laurence A. Tisch, the chairman of CBS Inc., agreed to turn over control of that network to Barry Diller before the proposed merger between CBS and Diller's company, QVC Inc., collapsed.

At the time, Mr. Tisch, 71, said he had simply had enough. But it is also true that analysts for years have criticized his stewardship of CBS as far too cautious. Alone among the networks, for example, it has failed to diversify into the cable business.

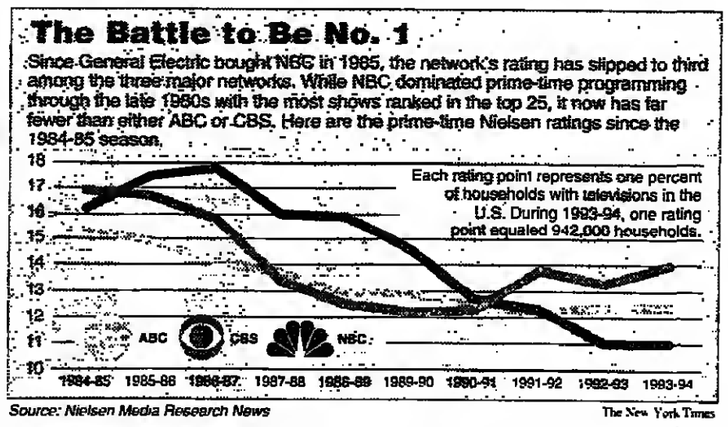
GE, which has owned NBC since 1986, has seen the network decline in almost every area. The chairman of GE, John F. Welch Jr., came close to selling the network to Paramount Studios in 1992. Now, an executive close to Mr. Welch said he had concluded that everyone in the media business needed to consider new forms of alliances "in order to survive."

Certainly GE's bottom-line results have been discouraging. The network, earning about $500 million a year at the time of the acquisition, has seen years since then when it lost money.

Under the plan being discussed, GE would retain the one part of NBC that has consistently earned money: The seven television stations in large cities that are owned and operated by the network.

Another inducement right now is that

See TV, Page 10



Source: Nielsen Media Research News

The New York Times

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates — Sept. 2

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7475	2.702	1.1218	0.3277	0.1111 e	—	5.449 e	1.334	1.762 e	1.279	1.35 e
Brussels	32.5525	50.37	20.90	6.107	2.0692 e	18.5475	—	24.8425	32.8282	23.6875	25.02 e
Frankfurt	1.5561	2.4316	—	0.2922	0.9964 e	1.6514	4.858 e	1.189	1.5707 e	1.154	1.2037 e
London (o)	1.5455	—	2.4062	0.5033	2.429.53	2.6977	48.411	2.8229	153.29	2.1127	200.26
Madrid	130.725	201.789	82.958	24.34	8.249 e	137.952	4.0304	98.622	131.853 e	95.769	—
Milan	1,581.00	2,436.35	1,003.00	292.00	—	1,669.35	48.711	1,191.90	1,594.0	1,159.40	1,209.7
New York (b)	—	1.5435 e	1.555	0.3255	1.589.00	1.7448	50.01	1.2065	99.13	1.366	129.23
Paris	5.3917	8.3215	3.4234	—	0.3412 e	5.7159	0.1663	4.0867	5.4685 e	3.9500	4.124 e
Tokyo	99.20	154.19	63.63	18.52	6.631	106.52	3.0651	75.43	—	73.00	8.7651
Toronto	1.366	2.1149	0.8782	0.2565	0.8870 e	0.7827	0.4267 e	1.0465	1.3703 e	—	1.055 e
Zurich	1.3155	2.0363	0.8453	0.2467	0.8535 e	0.7494	4.08 e	—	1.3219 e	0.9618	1.0125 e
1 ECU	1.717	2.7007	1.1177	0.3422	1.0239	2.1513	39.473	1.6131	121.394	1.6412	159.06
1 SDR	1.6514	0.9412	1.3679	0.3287	N.A.	2.546	47.1093	1.9249	144.729	1.9824	187.729

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, and Zurich. fixings in other centers. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

o: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; e: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9994	Greek drac.	240.40	Mex. peso	3.3845	S. Afr. rand	3.5857
Austral. $	1.347	Hong Kong $	7.7265	N. Zealand $	1.6543	S. Kor. won	800.50
Austr. schil.	11.14	Hung. forint	109.54	Norw. krone	6.9237	Swed. krona	7.7234
Brazil real	0.88	Indian rupee	31.14	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	26.25
Chinese yuan	8.679	Indo. rupiah	2171.03	Polish zloty	22211.	Thai baht	25.04
Czech koruna	28.30	Irish $	0.6595	Port. escudo	161.39	Turkish lira	34238.
Danish krone	6.2184	Israeli shek.	3.032	Russ. ruble	2156.00	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.3805	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2978	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolIv.	193.00
Fin. markka	5.172	Malay. ring.	2.557	Sing. $	1.50		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5413	1.5405	1.5395	Canadian dollar	1.3654	1.3661	1.3669
Deutsche mark	1.5772	1.5772	1.5772	Japanese yen	99.57	99.33	99.11
Swiss franc	1.3278	1.3384	1.3392				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits — Sept. 2

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	4⅜-4⅝	4 9/16-4 7/16	4 1/16-4 1/16	4 9/16-5 1/16	5⅛-5⅛	2 1/16-2 1/16	5 5/16-5 1/16
3 months	4⅞-5	4⅞-5	4 9/16-4 7/16	5⅛-5⅛	5 1/16-5⅛	2¼-2⅜	5⅛-5⅛
6 months	5 3/16-5 1/16	5-5⅛	4⅜-4½	5⅞-6	5 5/16-5 3/16	2⅜-2½	6 1/16-6 1/16
1 year	5 3/16-5 1/16	5¼-5⅜	4 9/16-4 7/16	6¾-6⅞	6¼-6⅜	2⅜-2¾	6 3/16-6 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Prime rate	7¾	7¾
Federal funds	4 5/16	4¾
3-month CDs	4.36	4.36
Comm. paper 180 days	5.00	5.06
3-month Treasury bill	4.53	4.53
1-year Treasury bill	5.23	5.23
2-year Treasury note	6.13	6.12
5-year Treasury note	6.80	6.79
7-year Treasury note	6.83	6.83
10-year Treasury note	7.20	7.17
30-year Treasury bond	7.49	7.45
Merrill Lynch 30-day Ready asset	3.87	3.86
Japan		
Discount rate	1¾	1¾
Call money	2 5/16	2.09
1-month interbank	2 1/16	2 5/16
3-month interbank	2¼	2¼
6-month interbank	2⅜	2⅜
10-year Government bond	4.74	4.74
Germany		
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	4.95	4.95
1-month interbank	5.00	5.00
3-month interbank	5.00	5.00
6-month interbank	5.10	5.10
10-year Bund	7.29	7.27
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	5.00	4½
1-month interbank	5.00	5.00
3-month interbank	5½	5½
6-month interbank	6.00	6.00
10-year Gilt	8.55	8.61
France		
Intervention rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	5 5/16	5 5/16
1-month interbank	5⅝	5⅝
3-month interbank	5½	5 9/16
6-month interbank	5 9/16	5⅝
10-year OAT	7.88	7.90

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwell Montagu, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	386.75	387.65	+1.40
London	387.10	384.70	+0.70
New York	391.60	391.40	+0.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings: Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (December).

Source: Reuters.

MARKET DIARY

Lower Bond Prices Drag Stocks Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined Friday amid concern that weaker-than-expected August job growth might signal an economic slowdown and diminished corporate earnings.

U.S. Stocks

A sagging dollar and bond market also pressured stocks before the Labor Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 15.86 points lower at 3,885.58. Eleven stocks fell for every nine that rose on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 218.9 million shares.

The Labor Department said the economy added 179,000 jobs in August, below expectations.

"If the numbers are as they appear, it doesn't bode well for the economy and profits," said Anthony Dwyer, chief investment strategist at Sherwood Securities Inc.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue on the NYSE. It closed unchanged at 6⅞.

Casino Magic fell ⅛ to 8¾ despite speculation that Caesar's World may be preparing a bid for the company. Both companies declined to comment.

Ventritex plunged 4⅝, to 18⅜, after the maker of defibrillators, which are devices that regulate the heartbeat, told analysts that fiscal first-quarter earnings and revenue would fall below their expectations.

American Express rose ⅝, to 29⅛, after a magazine reported that General Electric might be considering a takeover of the financial services company. But GE said there were no such discussions with American Express. General Electric shares fell ¼, to 50.

Limited shares rose 1, to 21⅜, *after the retailer's monthly sales* report flashed signs of a turnaround at its women's apparel business, analysts said.

Cott Corp. rose 1½, to 13¾, after bullish comments on the beverage maker from analysts.

High-technology stocks appeared to stabilize after broad declines on Thursday. Intel fell ¼, to 64, and AST slumped ⅛, to 56.

Among other issues, Oracle fell ¾, to 41⅜. Novell rose 1/16 to 15 7/16.

(Bloomberg, AP)

JOBS: *Data Drag Down the Dollar*

Continued from Page 9

pound strengthened to $1.5475 from $1.5454.

The jobs data convinced many traders that the Fed, which raised interest rates five times this year to head off the higher inflation that often accompanies quick economic growth, would now stand pat on rates. That deflated enthusiasm to buy dollars.

Foreign Exchange

"There's absolutely nothing to suggest that the Fed will have to raise rates again anytime soon," said Allen Sinai, chief global economist at Lehman Brothers.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich cautioned against relying too much on a single economic report.

"There are perils in reading too much into a single month's figure, particularly when it is not that far removed from the average job growth over the past year," he said.

Adding to an already jittery market was an unwelcome reading on U.S. inflation from Columbia University's Center for International Business Cycle Research. The group's monthly inflation index climbed to 111.4 in August from a revised 109.5 in July.

Analysts at the research center said there were growing signs of inflation from higher import prices, a development that was not surprising given the rebound in foreign economies and continued weakness in the dollar.

Dealers said the news led to a further sell-off in bond prices and the dollar.

Some dealers had taken large dollar positions as the currency rose this week, on expectations for an employment report that would bolster the bond market, said Matt Porio, a vice president at Chase Manhattan Bank.

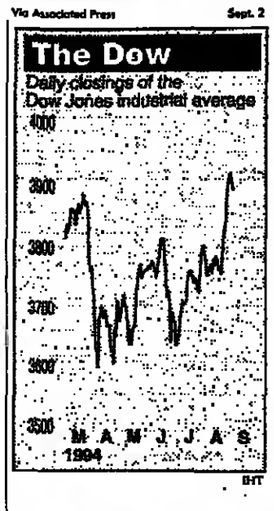
"When the market turned against them, they had to get out," he said.

Further fueling the dollar sell-off were unconfirmed rumors that European central banks were buying Deutsche marks and selling other currencies, Mr. Porio and other traders said.

Thin volume, with many U.S. dealers leaving work early for a three-day holiday weekend, exacerbated the dollar's losses. U.S. markets will be closed Monday for the Labor Day holiday.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Via Associated Press Sept. 2



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nab	38425	7	6¾	6⅞	...
Limitd	35585	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+1
AmExp	29587	29⅝	28½	29⅛	+⅝
ABarck	28599	23⅛	22¾	23¼	+⅛
PhilMr	26404	61⅛	60¾	60¾	—½
Compaq s	22782	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
LILCo	22278	17	15⅞	16⅛	—⅞
NiaMP	21455	13½	13	13⅛	—
OccPet	20569	21½	21	21¼	..
AT&T	20056	54⅝	54¼	54½	+⅛
Ford s	19660	30¼	29½	29½	—½
Fingerht	19658	23⅝	21⅞	22⅝	—⅜
FedrDS	19243	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+⅜
WalMart	18070	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—⅛
Gap	18051	38½	37½	38	—⅛

NASDAQ Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NextelCm	126349	23¾	21½	22½	—2¾
CasMagic	46220	9¼	7½	8¾	—⅛
Ventritx	34720	19	16⅜	18⅜	—4⅝
Intel	31009	64⅝	63⅞	64	—¼
Cott Cp	30619	14	12⅝	13¾	+1½
Micsft s	29343	56½	55⅝	56	—⅛
AST	27796	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
MCI	25801	24½	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
Acclaim	24714	20¼	18⅞	20⅛	+1⅛
Cisco s	19721	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+⅛
Novell	19518	15⅝	15¼	15⁷⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Oracle s	18403	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	—¾
McCaw	15650	54½	53⅜	53⅞	+⅜
AlexBld	14733	25⅝	25	25½	+½
3Com s	13863	33¼	32	32⅞	+¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl	16020	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
Echobay	12276	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
ViacB	1777	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	—⅛
ChevySh s	6907	13½	11½	13	—
KelyOG	6875	6⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Viacm rt	5365	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅜
TWA vtg	4983	3⅞	3¹¹⁄₁₆	3½	+¹⁄₁₆
PegGld	3507	16⅝	16	16½	+¼
Viac wtE	3409	3⅝	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅛	+¹⁄₁₆
Epitope	2939	20¾	19¼	19½	—1¼

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	216.15	346.05
Amex	15.75	19.49
Nasdaq	214.94	321.84

In millions.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3916.33	3919.89	3880.40	3885.58	—15.86
Trans	1637.65	1639.23	1624.29	1627.96	—5.52
Util	186.33	186.73	184.16	184.55	—1.13
Comp	1343.50	1344.23	1331.19	1333.44	—5.49

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	557.79	553.02	553.27	— 2.66
Transp.	390.83	386.92	388.07	— 1.10
Utilities	156.24	154.57	154.81	— 0.66
Finance	46.55	46.16	46.18	— 0.18
SP 500	474.89	470.67	470.99	— 2.18
SP 100	438.31	434.44	434.82	— 1.87

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	261.72	259.78	259.93	—1.05
Industrials	325.48	323.02	323.19	—1.40
Transp.	249.00	247.72	248.20	—0.40
Utility	209.70	207.86	208.05	—0.93
Finance	218.61	217.28	217.40	—0.62

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	761.20	758.68	759.08	+ 0.13
Industrials	768.52	766.95	767.15	+ 0.74
Banks	782.74	780.85	781.22	+ 0.46
Insurance	933.57	930.36	933.03	—0.10
Finance	980.54	958.46	959.30	—0.22
Transp.	743.25	740.14	740.99	+ 1.95

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
455.59	454.01	455.54	+ 1.52

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	98.15	+ 0.14
10 Utilities	94.08	+ 0.04
10 Industrials	102.29	+ 0.25

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	952	852
Declined	1072	1321
Unchanged	817	712
Total Issues	2841	2885
New Highs	43	43
New Lows	26	27

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	316	244
Declined	226	311
Unchanged	242	252
Total Issues	784	807
New Highs	11	17
New Lows	0	17

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1595	1335
Declined	1453	1824
Unchanged	2037	1928
Total Issues	5085	5087
New Highs	98	88
New Lows	39	65

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.699	0.698
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.21	1.10
Iron FOB, ton	313.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.38	0.38
Silver, troy oz	5.455	5.425
Steel (scrap), ton	110.17	110.17
Tin, lb	3.671	3.6785
Zinc, lb	0.49	0.487

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1539.00	1540.00	1536.00	1538.00
Forward	1564.00	1565.00	1563.00	1565.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2490.00	2491.00	2498.00	2499.00
Forward	2504.50	2505.00	2507.00	2508.00
LEAD				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	604.50	605.50	601.00	602.50
Forward	617.00	618.00	616.00	617.00
NICKEL				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6250.00	6260.00	6345.00	6355.00
Forward	6340.00	6345.00	6435.00	6440.00
TIN				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5375.00	5380.00	5400.00	5405.00
Forward	5435.00	5440.00	5470.00	5475.00
ZINC (Special High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	985.00	986.00	983.50	984.50
Forward	1007.00	1008.00	1006.00	1007.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)				
£500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.33	94.29	94.29	— 0.01
Dec	93.48	93.38	93.40	— 0.03
Mar	92.78	92.68	92.68	— 0.06
Jun	92.25	92.14	92.14	— 0.08
Sep	91.82	91.76	91.71	— 0.06
Dec	91.42	91.33	91.33	— 0.05
Mar	91.14	91.03	91.03	— 0.06
Jun	91.00	90.88	90.87	— 0.05
Sep	90.86	90.78	90.76	— 0.05
Dec	90.77	90.71	90.66	— 0.05
Mar	90.67	90.54	90.54	— 0.07
Jun	90.57	90.44	90.46	— 0.05
Est. volume: 40,055. Open Int.: 544,152.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE)				
$1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	94.97	+ 0.01
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	94.33	+ 0.03
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	94.04	+ 0.01
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.73	+ 0.02
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.45	+ 0.01
Est. volume: 0. Open Int.: 6,591.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)				
DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	95.02	94.98	94.99	— 0.02
Dec	94.86	94.77	94.79	— 0.05
Mar	94.56	94.40	94.43	— 0.12
Jun	94.24	94.07	94.09	— 0.14
Sep	93.92	93.76	93.77	— 0.13
Dec	93.64	93.47	93.49	— 0.12
Mar	93.43	93.29	93.27	— 0.13
Jun	93.20	93.05	93.04	— 0.12
Sep	92.97	92.89	92.85	— 0.10
Dec	92.76	92.65	92.65	— 0.11
Mar	92.62	92.56	92.53	— 0.07
Jun	92.49	92.37	92.39	— 0.07
Est. volume: 154,485. Open Int.: 758,779.				
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)				
FF5 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.35	94.31	94.33	+ 0.01
Dec	93.96	93.87	93.93	+ 0.04
Mar	93.58	93.52	93.56	+ 0.02
Jun	93.28	93.24	93.25	+ 0.01
Sep	93.02	92.97	92.99	+ 0.02
Dec	92.80	92.74	92.77	+ 0.03
Mar	92.63	92.57	92.60	+ 0.03
Jun	92.46	92.41	92.43	+ 0.03
Est. volume: 39,695. Open Int.: 200,405.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE)				
£50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Sep	102-27	101-10	101-17	— 0-31
Dec	102-09	100-21	100-29	— 1-02
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	100-09	— 1-02
Est. volume: 71,261. Open Int.: 122,083.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)				
DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	91.42	90.82	90.94	— 0.35
Dec	90.78	90.00	90.12	— 0.36
Mar	90.12	90.08	89.57	— 0.36
Est. volume: 178,072. Open Int.: 148,867.				
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)				
FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	113.98	113.20	113.42	+ 0.06
Dec	113.00	112.40	112.50	+ 0.04
Mar	111.96	111.80	111.86	+ 0.04
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	111.32	+ 0.05
Est. volume: 197,447. Open Int.: 147,660.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE)					
U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Sep	151.25	150.50	150.50	150.50	— 2.00
Oct	154.25	153.50	153.75	154.00	— 1.50
Nov	156.25	155.50	156.00	156.00	— 1.50
Dec	158.25	157.50	158.00	158.00	— 1.25
Jan	159.25	158.75	159.25	159.25	— 1.25
Feb	159.75	159.50	159.75	159.75	— 0.75
Mar	159.25	158.75	159.25	159.00	— 1.00
Apr	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	— 1.00
May	155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50	— 1.00
June	154.25	154.25	154.25	154.75	— 1.00
Est. volume: 9,776. Open Int. 103,183					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)					
U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct	16.33	16.14	16.27	16.32	+ 0.05
Nov	16.45	16.24	16.43	16.41	+ 0.07
Dec	16.47	16.33	16.45	16.46	+ 0.04
Jan	16.49	16.32	16.49	16.49	+ 0.07
Feb	16.40	16.31	16.40	16.40	+ 0.07
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.40	+ 0.08
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.38	+ 0.08
Est. volume: 26,925. Open Int. 737,348					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE)				
£25 per index point				
Sep	3260.0	3214.0	3226.0	+ 5.0
Dec	3268.0	3239.5	3241.0	+ 5.5
Mar	3285.0	3282.0	3267.0	+ 9.0
Est. volume: 16,282. Open Int.: 62,935.				
CAC 40 (MATIF)				
FF200 per index point				
Sep	2074.00	2024.00	2025.00	- 16.00
Oct	2058.00	2058.00	2035.00	- 16.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2054.00	+ 20.00
Dec	2089.00	2078.00	2084.00	+ 13.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	-21.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	Unch.
Est. volume: 24,099. Open Int.: 55,776.				

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
IRREGULAR				
China Tire	-	.02	9-16	9-30
Dreyfus GNMA Fd	-	.077	8-31	9-1
Dreyfus	c	.0153	8-30	8-31
FstPrair DivAssetA	-	.082	8-31	9-1
FstPrair DivAssetB	-	.074	8-31	9-1
Genl MunBdFd	c	.1212	8-30	8-31
Storage USA	-	.46	9-12	19-1
c-cap gains dist.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Exar Corp 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Snyder Oil	Q	.065	9-15	9-30
Vintage Petroleum	Q	.02	9-15	10-4
ForestCity Enterp B	-	.20	12-1	12-15
INITIAL				
Columbia Bacp	-	.03	9-20	10-6
REGULAR				
Angelica Corp	Q	.235	9-15	10-7
BRE Properties A	Q	.60	9-9	9-29
Cdn Imperial Bk	g	.33	9-28	10-28
Cent Jersey Bcp	Q	.1875	9-19	10-1
DeloGrp GlvBInc	M	.092	9-16	9-30
Duff&Phlps	M	.098	9-15	9-30
EmergMkts FltRt	M	.1125	9-12	9-30
Gib Pims Inc	M	.1167	9-12	9-30
Kemper MultMkt	M	.0725	9-15	9-30
Kemper MuniInc	M	.0725	9-15	9-30
Kemper StratInc	M	.1275	9-15	9-30
Lakeview SvgsBk	Q	.0625	9-9	9-23
Miners Natl Bcp	Q	.21	9-16	9-30
QuestVal DlPursFd	M	.10	9-16	9-30
Resource Mtg	M	.26	9-15	9-30
SalBros 2008WWGv	M	.073	9-12	9-30
SalBros HiInc	M	.125	9-12	9-30
SalBros WWInc	M	.1167	9-12	9-30
VanKamM AdvPA	M	.073	9-15	9-30
VanKamM CA Qlty	M	.0875	9-15	9-30
VanKamM CA Val	M	.069	9-15	9-30
VanKamM FL Mun	M	.0656	9-15	9-30
VanKamM FL Qlty	M	.0875	9-15	9-30
VanKamM InvGd	M	.078	9-15	9-30
VanKamM LtdHiInc	M	.10	9-15	9-30
VanKamM MuniOp	M	.075	9-15	9-30
VanKamM MuniOpp	M	.085	9-15	9-30
VanKamM MuniTr	M	.093	9-15	9-30
VanKamM NY Qlty	M	.0875	9-15	9-30
VanKamM NY Val	M	.065	9-15	9-30
VanKamM OH Qlty	M	.082	9-15	9-30
VanKamM PA Qlty	M	.091	9-15	9-30
VanKamM Strat Sec	M	.0782	9-15	9-30
VanKamM Trins	M	.0875	9-15	9-30
VanKamM TrInvGd	M	.095	9-15	9-30
VanKamM ValMuni	M	.076	9-15	9-30
d-includes .0025 cap gains.				
e-approx amt per ADR.				

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

TV: *Broadcasters NBC and CBS Attract Interest as Change in Rules Nears*

Continued from Page 9

financial-interest and syndication rules that have prevented networks from collecting the enormous profits possible from sales or syndication of programs will expire in November 1995.

The networks have already begun to use in-house production companies to generate more of the programs they put on the air.

"Warner knows what's going to happen when the fin/syn rules end," said John S. Reidy, a media analyst for Smith Barney Shearson, referring to the commonly used term for the rules. "It's going to have a huge impact on the programming business."

Warner has been the biggest producer of prime-time television programs in Hollywood for the last several years. Its shows include "Murphy Brown" on CBS and "Full House" on ABC. Disney produces fewer shows for prime time but some very important ones, including the top-rated series, ABC's "Home Improvement."

Warner executives, who have been among the most adamant defenders of the financial-interest rules, have worried that opportunities to place their shows on the networks will begin to dry up as the networks produce more of their own programs.

Until now, Warner's response was to try to begin its own network. It plans to start with one night of programming on a group of independent stations in January.

"Going for NBC represents a strategic shift for Time Warner," Mr. Reidy said.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

MCI Kills Deal With Nextel

WASHINGTON (NYT) — MCI Communications Corp. formally ended a proposed $1.3 billion deal with Nextel Communications Inc., the company on which it had based its plans for building a nationwide wireless telephone network.

Nextel was the most active over-the-counter issue Friday, falling $2.75, to close at $22.50. Almost 12 million shares changed hands.

Citing intractable disagreements with Motorola Inc., a major shareholder in Nextel that had veto power over a deal, MCI said Thursday it had definitively broken off all talks.

"Although discussions were proceeding along positive lines with Nextel, any new transaction would have required Motorola's consent," the company said in a terse statement. "MCI and Motorola were unable to reach agreement on terms."

MCI executives declined to elaborate on the obstacles, saying merely that they were based on terms and price.

The company's brand-new technology, developed by Motorola, has been running into problems in delivering sound quality on a par with cellular telephones.

Western Union Bid Tops $1 Billion

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — First Financial Management Corp. grabbed the early lead Friday in the contest to control the world's money-transfer business, offering a total of more than $1 billion for Western Union Financial Services Inc.

As part of its bid, Atlanta-based First Financial said it would pay $800 million in cash plus assume about $265 million of Western Union's unfunded pension liabilities.

That bid tops the $970 million cash offer by Forstmann Little & Co., which does not include the pension liabilities. It also beats a $660 million cash and stock offer from First Data Corp., which would take on the liabilities.

"First Financial is the winner of the first round as I read it," Robert V. Bolem, an analyst at J. C. Bradford & Co., said.

The bids are part of a bankruptcy court-supervised auction of the unit of New Valley Corp., based in Paramus, New Jersey. New Valley changed its name from Western Union in September 1991 and has been operating under court protection since March 1993.

Any potential buyers were required to submit their bids by Friday.

Abbott to Buy Part of Spanish Firm

ABBOTT PARK, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Abbott Laboratories said Friday it would broaden its reach in Europe by acquiring the nutrition operation of the Spanish company Puleva Unión Industrial y Agroganadera SA for about $120 million.

Puleva Unión Industrial is a dairy and nutrition company.

Abbott makes pharmaceutical products, nutritional aids and personal care products. The company dominates the pediatric and medical nutritional products in the United States, with products such as Similac, Isomil and Ensure.

Federal Paper to Restate Earnings

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Federal Paper Board Co. said Friday it would restate earnings going back to the second quarter of 1993 because of charges from losses on derivative securities.

The company said it would take a $27 million pretax charge for the second, third and fourth quarters of 1993 and an $8 million charge for the first half of 1994.

The charges will reduce earnings for 1993 and the first two quarters of 1994 but will not affect future earnings, Federal Paper said. The company said the restatement of earnings would not affect cash flow.

For the Record

AlliedSignal Inc. said it would acquire Textron Inc.'s Lycoming turbine engine division for $375 million. The transaction, if approved by regulators, would put AlliedSignal into a new aircraft market and reduce Textron's dependence on government defense work. *(Bloomberg)*

General Computer Corp. said it agreed to be acquired by National Data Corp. for $14.25 a share, or about $26 million. The buyout would combine two leading suppliers of information services to the health-care industry. *(Bloomberg)*

Citibank was fined $16.3 million by the Indian government for its role in a stock market scandal. Sources said the bank had received the largest fine of all the financial institutions involved in the $1.8 billion scandal. *(AP)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 2

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	60.20	59.30
ACF Holding	38.60	38.40
Aegon	100.30	99.30
Ahold	47.10	47.20
Akzo Nobel	219.80	219
AMEV	74.80	74
Bols-Wessanen	37.10	36.50
CSM	69.30	69.96
DSM	145.80	144.70
Elsevier	169.50	169.30
Fokker	16.70	16.50
Gist-Brocades	45.30	45.30
HBG	300	296.50
Heineken	242.80	241.80
Hoogovens	79.40	79.40
Hunter Douglas	83	82.70
INC Caland	43.80	43.50
Inter Mueller	96.70	95
Int'l Nederland	80.60	79.40
KLM	51	51.10
KNP BT	51.70	50.20
KPN	54.60	54.40
Nedlloyd	64.50	63.80
Oce Grinten	75	75.40
Pakhoed	48.50	47.80
Philips	58.10	57.30
Polygram	78.70	78.80
Robeco	120.40	120
Rodamco	54.20	54.30
Rolinco	122.10	122.10
Rorento	85.90	85.90
Royal Dutch	199.30	198.80
Stork	47	47
Unilever	201.80	201.70
Van Ommeren	49.40	48.30
VNU	198.20	196
Wolters/Kluwer	121.70	131.40

EOE Index : 419.14
Previous : 416.11

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	2550	2535
Almanij	7710	7710
Arbed	4830	4800
Barco	2650	2600
BBL	4329	4300
Bekaert	26825	26700
CBR	12650	12550
CMB	2565	2535
CNP	2080	2070
Cockerill	214	210
Cobepa	5920	5850
Colruyt	7510	7420
Delhaize	1310	1290
Electrabel	5810	5850
Electrafina	3255	1755
GIB	1484	1470
GBL	4470	4480
Gevaert	9800	9620
Glaverbel	5150	5120
Immobel	3000	3030
Kredietbank	6790	6740
Mosane	1498	1480
Petrofina	10625	10650
Powerfin	3040	3000
Recticel	536	538
Royale Belge	5230	5300
Soc Gen Banque	8230	8220
Soc Gen Belgique	2250	2255
Sofina	14575	14575
Solvay	15975	16075
Tessenderlo	10825	10500
Tractebel	10700	10600
UCB	24900	25250
Union Miniere	2715	2700
Wagons Lits	N.A.	7010

Current Stock Index : 7677.84
Previous : 7658.74

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	174.50	176.50
Alcatel SEL	330	330
Allianz Hold	2488	2465
Altana	674.50	672
Asko	975	956
BASF	327.60	329
Bayer	376.70	377.50
Bay. Hypo bank	421	422
Bay Vereinsbk	448.50	455
BBC	735	748
BHF Bank	398.50	398
BMW	819	826
Commerzbank	332.80	330
Continental	251	250
Daimler Benz	838.50	841
Degussa	509	509
Dt Babcock	240	254.40
Deutsche Bank	731.00	727.50
Douglas	540	538
Dresdner Bank	410	407.50
Feldmuehle	307.50	305
F Krupp Hoesch	228	229
Harpener	345	346
Henkel	629	626.50
Hochtief	1010	1002
Hoechst	359.00	362.20
Holzmann	900	910
Horten	214	215
IWKA	394	393.50
Kali Salz	151	150
Karstadt	633	629
Kaufhof	538	533
KHD	123	121.00
Kloeckner Werke	153.50	152
Linde	940	939
Rheinmetall	315	323
Schering	939.50	940.50
Siemens	701.80	702
Thyssen	370	327
Varta	306	308
Veba	554	552.60
VEW	377	377.20
Viag	508.50	505.30
Volkswagen	494.50	493
Wella	1050	1063

DAX Index : 2204.71
Previous : 2208.90
FAZ Index : 831.44
Previous : 828.59

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer-Yhtymä	113	114
Enso-Gutzeit	48.80	48.50
Huhtamaki	159	155
K.O.P.	10.10	9.90
Kymmene	147	139
Metra	145	165
Nokia	560	551
Pohjola	46.50	40
Repola	113	108
Stockmann	235	232

HEX Index : 1961.16
Previous : 1933.79

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	32.40	32.10
Cathay Pacific	12.85	12.85
Cheung Kong	39.50	39.40
China Light Pwr	40.90	40.50
Dairy Farm Int'l	12	11.90
Hang Lung Dev	14.20	14.05
Hang Seng Bank	56.75	56.25
Henderson Land	44.70	44.50
HK Air Eng.	34.50	35.00
HK China Gas	14.60	14.55
HK Electric	26.60	26.80
HK Land	21.00	21
HK Realty Trust	21.15	21.30
HSBC Holdings	90.75	90.75
HK Shang Htls	11.90	11.80
HK Telecomm	16.65	16.70
HK Ferry	14.05	14.30
Hutch Whampoa	38.40	38.40
Hysan Dev	23.35	23.50
Jardine Math.	73.50	71.75
Jardine Str Hld	32.30	33.30
Kowloon Motor	15.35	15.35
Mandarin Orient	11.40	10.35
Miramar Hotel	21.10	17.80
New World Dev	26.75	26.80
SHK Props	56.75	56.75
Stelux	3.23	3.22
Swire Pac A	63.25	63.25
Tai Cheung Prps	10.90	11.03
TVE	4.20	4.15
Wharf Hold	32.90	33
Wheelock Co	17.95	17.60
Wing On Co Intl	11.60	11.70
Winsor Ind.	11.70	11.80

Hang Seng Index : 9981.56
Previous : 9878.90

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	28.15	28.15
Altech	N.A.	122
Anglo Amer	259	259
Barlows	33.50	32
Blyvoor	10.75	10.75
Buffels	44	46.50
De Beers	105	103.50
Driefontein	68	67
Gencor	13.90	13.75
GFSA	128.50	129
Harmony	31.50	29
Highveld Steel	32.50	32.50
Kloof	68	67
Nedbank Grp	33.75	36
Randfontein	55	53.75
Rusplat	121	118
SA Brews	86.75	86.50
St Helena	48	47.50
Sasol	33.25	32.75
Western Deep	207	203

Composite Index : 5912.77
Previous : 5861.70

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	4.19	4.15
Allied Lyons	6.10	6.16
Arjo Wiggins	2.64	2.74
Argyll Group	2.91	2.90
Ass Brit Foods	5.54	5.59
BAA	5.00	5.07
BAe	5.11	4.98
Bank Scotland	2.07	2.09
Barclays	5.85	5.78
Bass	5.81	5.87
BAT	4.50	4.44
BET	1.16	1.14
Blue Circle	3.20	3.20
BOC Group	7.35	7.40
Boots	5.49	5.59
Bowater	4.68	4.62
BP	4.15	4.08
Brit Airways	4.11	4.11
Brit Gas	2.99	2.98
Brit Steel	1.64	1.59
Brit Telecom	3.90	3.88
BTR	3.84	3.80
Cable Wire	4.57	4.57
Cadbury Sch	4.83	4.89
GEC	3.00	3.03
Gen'l Acc	5.70	5.71
Glaxo	6.30	6.31
Grand Met	4.42	4.44
GRE	1.92	1.91
Guinness	4.92	4.89
GUS	5.85	5.88
Hanson	2.52	2.55
Hillsdown	1.80	1.79
HSBC Hldgs	7.65	7.54
ICI	8.35	8.34
Inchcape	4.67	4.71
Kingfisher	5.23	5.28
Ladbroke	1.62	1.68
Land Sec	6.58	6.54
Laporte	7.85	7.98
Lasmo	1.50	1.50
Legal Gen Grp	4.80	4.78
Lloyds Bank	5.63	5.55
Marks Sp	4.29	4.29
MEPC	4.67	4.67
Nat'l Power	5.14	5.13
NatWest	4.95	4.89
NthWst Water	5.68	3.00
Pearson	6.30	6.34
P & O	6.80	6.83
Pilkington	1.96	1.97
PowerGen	5.94	5.89
Prudential	3.33	3.31
Rank Org	4.14	4.20
Reckitt Col	6.13	6.25
Redland	5.59	5.57
Reed Intl	7.80	7.76
Reuters	5.11	5.11
RMC Group	10.01	9.88
Rolls Royce	1.81	1.79
Rothmn (unit)	3.97	3.95
Royal Scot	4.35	4.30
RTZ	8.81	8.78
Sainsbury	4.50	4.51
Scot Newcas	5.35	5.35
Scot Power	4.08	4.09
Sears	1.21	1.20
Severn Trent	5.73	5.81
Shell	7.52	7.45
Siebe	5.93	5.75
Smith Nephew	1.57	1.55
SmithKline B	4.48	4.43
Smith (WH)	5.08	5.13
Sun Alliance	3.48	3.41
Tate & Lyle	4.43	4.37
Tesco	2.48	2.50
Thorn EMI	10.15	10.21
Tomkins	2.38	2.40
TSB Group	2.27	2.23
Unilever	11.54	11.43

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Bombardier B	20¾	20⅛
Cambior	18¼	18⅛
Dominion Text A	8⅝	8¼
Donohue A	14⅛	14½
FCA Int'l	4	6
MacMillan Bl	19⅜	19¾
Natl Bk Canada	10	9⅞
Power Corp.	20⅜	20¼
Provigo	5⅝	5⅝
Quebec Tel	19⅜	19¾
Quebecor A	19⅜	19⅜
Quebecor B	19¾	19½
Teleglobe	18⅝	18⅝
Videotron	14¼	13¾

Industrials Index : 1947.84
Previous : 1939.36

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	640	671
Air Liquide	839	832
Alcatel Alsthom	572	580
Axa	255	254
Bancaire (Cie)	497.00	505
BIC	1290	1299
BNP	241.40	242.50
Bouygues	647	650
Danone	804	825
Carrefour	2154	2161
C.C.F.	212.50	216
Cerus	116.70	115
Chargeurs	1500	1482
Ciments Franc	316.80	214
Club Med	432.50	435
Elf-Aquitaine	410.60	410.60
Euro Disney	9.45	9.40
Gen. Eaux	540	544
Havas	459.40	462
Imetal	589	584
Lafarge Coppee	439.80	442.20
Legrand	6530	6670
Lyon. Eaux	536	538
Oreal (L')	1201	1208
L.V.M.H.	898	887
Matra-Hachette	117.10	116.10
Michelin B	238.50	238.30
Moulinex	137.50	127
Paribas	356.10	364.50
Pechiney Intl	161	161.50
Pernod-Ricard	326.30	329
Peugeot	864	857
Pinault Print	975	951
Radiotechnique	536	540
Rh-Poulenc A	134.50	137.30

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	64.50	65
Asea A	591	586
Astra A	186	182
Atlas Copco	92	91

	Close	Prev.
Toyota	2160	2170
Yamaichi Sec	862	856

a: x 100.
Nikkei 225 : 20654
Previous : 20643
Topix Index : 1641

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 2

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Op.Int
BRITISH POUND (CMER) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001								
1.5764	1.4440	Sep 94	1.5452	1.5500	1.5362	1.5458	+10	34,183
1.5760	1.4500	Dec 94	1.5390	1.5480	1.5340	1.5436	+10	2,823
1.5720	1.4640	Mar 95	1.5430	1.5450	1.5350	1.5408	+10	184
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 18,334								
Thu's open int 37,190 up 869								
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001								
0.7740	0.7068	Sep 94	0.7314	0.7328	0.7310	0.7316	+4	28,348
0.7670	0.7038	Dec 94	0.7317	0.7317	0.7296	0.7302	+4	9,969
0.7605	0.7020	Mar 95	0.7298	0.7298	0.7285	0.7289	+4	1,015
0.7532	0.6990	Jun 95				0.7266	+4	390

Roche Shares Jump on Strong First-Half Net

Bloomberg Business News

BASEL, Switzerland — Roche Holding AG, the Swiss pharmaceutical and chemical giant, reported first-half earnings Friday that outshone its two Swiss rivals, and investors responded by pushing the stock higher.

Roche Holding, which reported half-year results for the first time, said net profit was 1.62 billion Swiss francs ($1 billion).

Roche said the earnings gain was due to higher operating margins and higher revenue from investments, which should lead to a "significant rise" in full-year net profit.

Roche's net profit in 1993 rose 29 percent to 2.48 billion francs.

No comparison to the first half of 1993 was available, it said. Operating profit in the first half was 1.56 billion Swiss francs.

Roche share prices ended at 6,280 francs, up 155.

Roche's first-half performance was in sharp contrast to that of Ciba-Geigy AG and Sandoz AG, which this week disappointed investors with meager first-half profit gains and modest full-year forecasts.

The results also appeared to have assuaged concern about Roche's recent $5.3 billion takeover of Syntex Corp., a U.S. pharmaceutical company, and to have overcome disappointment about its July 12 announcement of first-half sales.

The company said sales rose 2.4 percent in the half, to 7.33 billion Swiss francs, despite a gain of 7.3 percent in local-currency terms.

Roche said that despite the slack growth anticipated for the pharmaceutical market as a whole, sales are expected to continue expanding in the second half, although at a "slower pace" than a year earlier.

Analysts said the latest Roche figures also suggested the takeover of Syntex would not dilute earnings. They also said the company's decision to release a half-year report might have been motivated by recent market worries.

A Halo Becomes a Target

Body Shop Battles to Repair Image

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Body Shop International PLC, the rapidly expanding British retail cosmetics chain, has carefully crafted its image by pledging sensitivity to the environment, promising not to test its products on animals and seeking to be a progressive force in the communities where it operates.

Body Shop's success, its 1993 annual report intoned, "proves that profits and principles can go hand in hand and that business can be a force for social change."

Now the company is under attack by an American journalist, who in an article published Thursday by the Minneapolis-based journal Business Ethics, takes issue with the Body Shop's contention that the company's walk matches its talk.

The journalist, Jon Entine, said the company's charitable contributions, environmental standards, efforts to buy materials from developing nations and use of "natural" ingredients in its products all failed to live up to the company's stated goals.

Some Body Shop products use "outdated, off-the-shelf product formulas filled with unrenewable petrochemicals," Mr. Entine, a former ABC News producer who spent much of the last year working on the article, wrote.

The Body Shop, he added, has had quality control problems that on one occasion led to it selling products containing formaldehyde.

And despite generating considerable publicity about its efforts to develop suppliers among local people in developing countries, only a tiny fraction of the company's purchases actually come through its "Trade Not Aid" program, Mr. Entine reported.

He also wrote about disillusionment among the company's franchisees, some of whom are cooperating with a Federal Trade Commission investigation into the company's franchise practices in the United States.

The company, in a 32-page rebuttal that was distributed before the article was published, acknowledged the commission investigation but dismissed it as a routine and groundless response to a complaint by a single franchisee.

Body Shop also said that Mr. Entine's criticisms of its purchasing policies were unjustified. "His numbers are wrong, but more importantly his percentages are beside the point," the company said, adding that it had a deep and growing commitment to developing Third World suppliers.

Body Shop dismissed the article Thursday as "recycled rubbish." Its stock, which had fallen about 15 percent amid rumors ahead of the article's publication, rose 6½ pence Friday in London to close at 230½ ($3.55).

Nevertheless, the publicity has proved costly to Body Shop, both in public relations terms and in its standing with investors.

The dispute, analysts and investors said, may also prove to be a cautionary tale for companies that project a righteous image.

Increasingly, they said, journalists, regulatory authorities and so-called socially responsible investment funds are peeling back corporate facades to see if operations justify companies' claims to "green" or socially enlightened business practices.

Body Shop was founded in 1976 by Anita and T. Gordon Roddick. Over the years, their chain of retail stores, selling cosmetics, soaps and other beauty products, grew into one of Britain's most successful and best-known enterprises.

The Roddicks sought to position Body Shop as a store with a conscience. Mrs. Roddick, its managing director and public face, spoke out about human rights, environmental protection, cosmetic tests using animals and fair trade with developing nations.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Net Rises At Pearson; Sales Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Pearson PLC said Friday its first-half profit jumped 50 percent, but it warned that results may not be as strong in the second half because first-half results were bolstered by one-time gains.

Pearson earned £69.3 million ($107 million) before taxes in the first six months of 1994, but it would have earned only £50.7 million if not for one-time gains.

Sales were £648.8 million, down 21 percent because of the spinoff of its fine china business, Royal Doulton.

Pearson said it planned to complete its transformation from conglomerate to media company with the sale of the rest of its stake in the oil services group Camco International, valued at around $162 million.

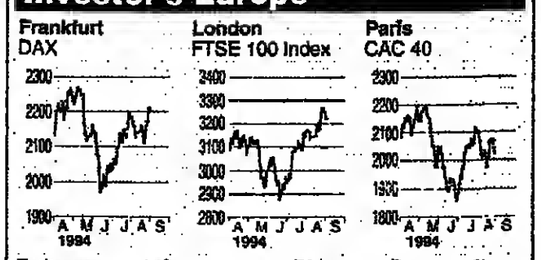
Pearson's book division, which was its strongest sector in 1993, had a loss of £7 million.

The newspaper division, which includes the Financial Times, was the best performer in the half, increasing operating profit by 66 percent, to £36.8 million.

Thames Television, the core of the company's new television division, contributed £18.3 million to profit. But Pearson said it would withdraw its bid to run a fifth broadcast television channel in Britain if the government did not increase the channel's planned geographic coverage from 53 percent.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	419.14	416.11	+0.73
Brussels	Stock Index	7,677.84	7,650.74	+0.35
Frankfurt	DAX	2,204.71	2,200.80	+0.18
Frankfurt	FAZ	831.66	828.59	+0.37
Helsinki	HEX	1,961.16	1,933.79	+1.42
London	Financial Times 30	2,506.20	2,509.40	-0.13
London	FTSE 100	3,222.70	3,216.50	+0.19
Madrid	General Index	303.95	310.67	-2.16
Milan	MIBTEL	10935	10937	-0.02
Paris	CAC 40	2,020.37	2,034.91	-0.71
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1,915.04	1,905.91	+0.48
Vienna	Stock Index	464.06	465.11	-0.23
Zurich	SBS	946.91	935.44	+1.23

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Delhaize "Le Lion" SA** said first-half net profit rose 73 percent, to 1.74 billion Belgian francs ($54 million), on cost-cutting at its U.S. division and higher sales.
- **La Caja de Ahorros & Pensiones de Barcelona** said it would acquire a 58.9 percent stake in **Sociedad de Aparcamientos de Barcelona SA** from **Banco Santander SA** for 13.7 billion pesetas ($104 million).
- **General Electric Co. of Britain** said sales and profit in the year ending March 1995 were running slightly ahead of a year earlier.
- **Russia's** anticipated budget revenue could be short by 55 percent this year because of a steep fall in industrial output, inefficient tax collection and lower-than-expected inflation, a government official said.
- **France's** economy as measured by gross domestic product will grow 2 percent or more this year, Finance Minister Edmond Alphandéry said.
- **Germany's** economy expanded 2.3 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, Transportation Minister Matthias Wissman said.

Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

Prosecutors Open Inquiry Into Fust Share Trading

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Prosecutors on Friday opened an insider-trading investigation into Grands Magasins Jelmoli SA's acquisition of Dipl. Ing. Fust AG.

They will try to determine who was responsible for last month's surge in share prices a week before the Swiss department store chain said it would take over the household appliance retailer.

Fust shares jumped 12 percent, Jelmoli shares climbed 7 percent, and volume in Fust soared to 13,000 shares a day from an average of about 200.

Jelmoli said Aug. 5 that it would buy 51 percent of Fust's voting capital for 141.5 million Swiss francs ($107 million), overtaking Magazine zum Globus to become Switzerland's second-largest department store chain.

"The preliminary investigation looked at the trading volume and the share developments, and on those grounds I decided to open a criminal investigation," said Martin Burger, the prosecutor who will conduct the investigation. "Only in the context of a criminal investigation are bank documents and other information available."

■ **Liechtenstein Tightens Up**

Liechtenstein, better known for its letter-box companies than for tough legislation against criminals, said Friday it planned to outlaw money laundering and insider trading, Reuters reported from Vaduz.

Slovakia Retries Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — After more than two years of delays, Slovakia on Monday will resume sales of state-owned companies through the voucher program in hopes of boosting the economy.

Its success or failure could have major political implications, because economic problems are a key issue in the campaign for national elections Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Authorities hope the sale will get privatization back on track after the voucher program was abandoned when the former Czechoslovakia split.

Slovakia has struggled with economic reforms since independence Jan. 1, 1993, with double-digit inflation and 15 percent unemployment.

Under the program, Slovaks will be able to bid for shares in 380 state-owned companies valued at more than $1.5 billion.

But critics said the program was awash in confusion because rules for the sale remained unclear.

Foreign investors have been put off by political infighting and uncertainty that resulted in a vote by Parliament in the spring to remove Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar.

Mr. Meciar, whose party currently leads in the pre-election opinion polls, has said he will stop the voucher sales and resume them only after they have been "radically altered."

But the government of Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik is banking on heavy participation this time. An estimated 2 million people who obtained books of special coupons for nominal sums will be eligible to trade them for shares.

"I think the number of people will be similar, maybe more than in the first wave of privatization" when nearly 80 percent of adult Slovaks participated in the sales, said Ivan Miklos, a political consultant.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Schroders Posts Higher Profit

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Schroders PLC posted an 8 percent rise in first-half profit as the merchant banking concern's asset management arm performed well despite recent turbulence in markets, the company said Friday.

Bolstered by a doubling of earnings at Schroders Investment Management, total pretax profit rose to £103.2 million ($159 million) in the period.

"Given the state of the markets, this is a remarkable performance from Schroders' investment management side," Martin Cross, an analyst at UBS Ltd., said.

Danish Cleaning Company Renews U.S. Listing Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN — International Service System AS, one of the world's biggest cleaning companies, said Friday it would try again to list its stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

The president, Poul Andreassen, said he expected more than 500 million kroner ($80 million) in proceeds from the issue of at least 6 million American depositary receipts, representing 3 million B shares.

"We are planning for the issue and the introduction to take place in October," he said.

ISS withdrew plans for a Big Board listing in May, citing what it called difficult market conditions.

With the ISS B share trading at around 180 kroner, against 225 kroner in May, Mr. Andreassen said the company's financial consultants had advised it to try again.

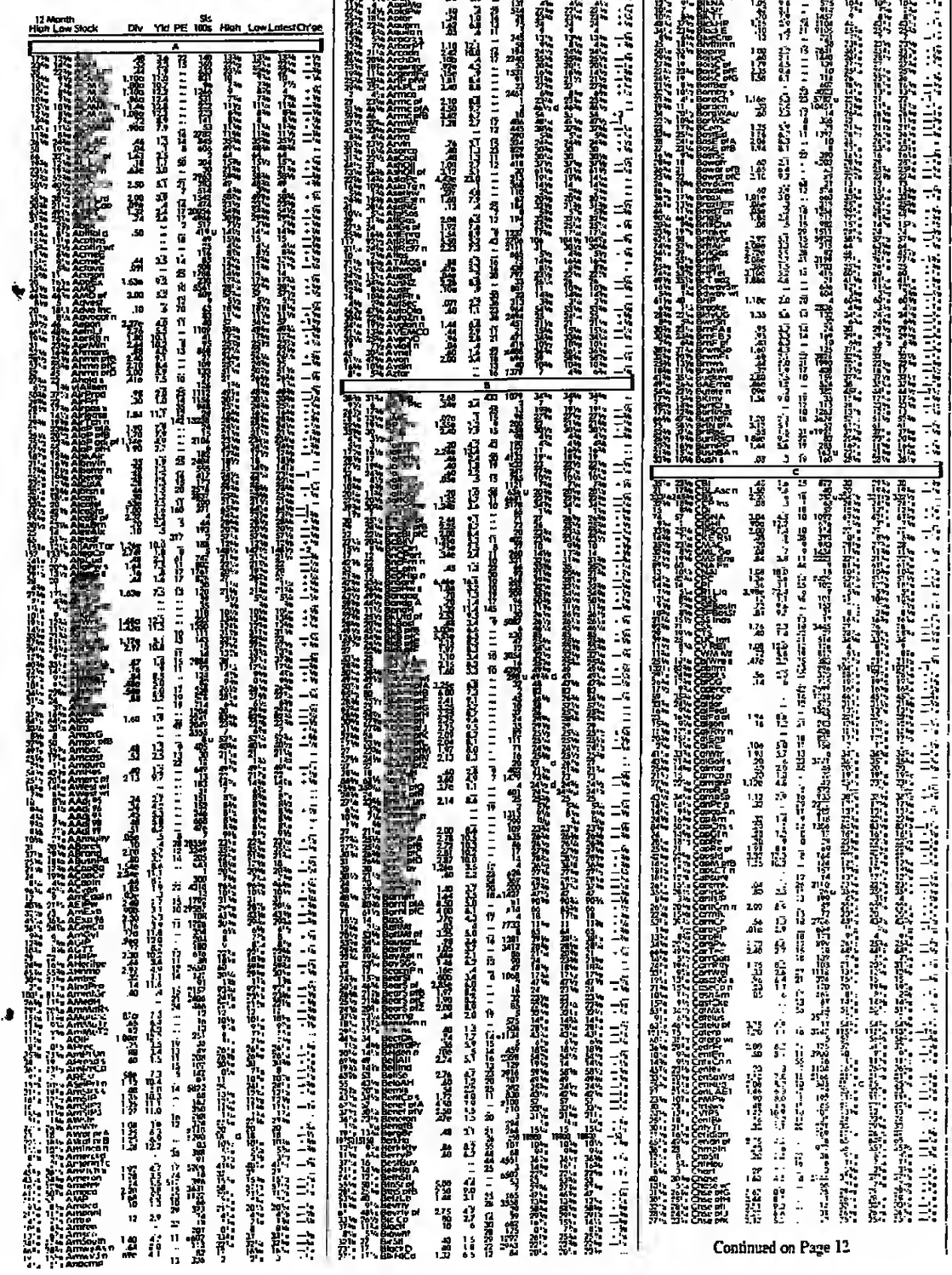
He said that because of U.S. regulations, he could give no more information about the planned move.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



Continued on Page 12

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Japan Trade Gap Widens to Record, Led by Electronics

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's current account surplus rose 0.9 percent in July from a year earlier, to $11.74 billion, thanks to a record trade surplus, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The current account is a broad measure of the flow of money between countries, including trade and services such as tourism. Japan's trading partners say the growing surplus shows Japan isn't buying as many foreign goods as it ought to.

In July 1993, the current account surplus was $11.63 billion.

Expressed in yen, however, the current account surplus fell 7.8 percent, to 1.16 billion yen. The yen-denominated surplus has been falling for several months because of the yen's sharp rise since last year.

According to the ministry, exports rose 6.6 percent in July from July 1993, to $33.40 billion, while imports rose 8.1 percent, to $18.95 billion.

The trade gap of $14.45 billion was a record, a Finance Ministry official said.

The official said exports of ships and most cars were down but semiconductors, electronic goods and some cars and car parts continued to gain in overseas markets.

Meanwhile, foreign direct investment in Japan fell to $46 billion in July from $222 billion a year earlier, in part because the strong yen discouraged investors, the official said.

Japan Outlook: Takeovers Seen

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's corporations could eventually sell off enough of the stock they hold in each other to make American-style takeovers possible, the president of the country's largest brokerage said Friday.

"There should be more active mergers and acquisitions," said Hideo Sakamaki, president of Nomura Securities Co.

But Mr. Sakamaki said manufacturers, insurance companies and especially banks would continue selling each other's shares as they struggle to make up for poor results and bad loans.

A Hot Stock in Taiwan

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. shares start trading on the stock exchange here Monday, and many analysts said Friday they expected the price to jump at least 50 percent soon after.

Viewed by many as Taiwan's best new listing this year, the company last month sold 40.6 million shares to the public through an initial public offering prices at 90 new Taiwan dollars ($3.50) a share. That represents a 5.25 percent stake.

The stock is already trading in the when-issued market at 135 dollars, and it will rise at least to that level after formally listing next week, Thomas Chien, research manager at Baring Securities Ltd. in Taiwan.

With shares initially expected to be in short supply as current owners wait for higher prices, the big question among many investors is how the rising shares might help or hurt others traded on the Taiwan exchange, analysts said.

"The initial question is, what are investors going to do when they find out they can't get TSMC shares," said Michael Hung, electronics industry analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities Taiwan. After that, investment decisions will be based on where Taiwan Semiconductor's price begins to settle, analysts said.

Sales and profit at Taiwan Semiconductor, which is 36 percent owned by Philips Electronics NV, are growing rapidly. It is the biggest player in one of Taiwan's healthiest industries, Mr. Hung said.

The company's net profit in 1993 almost quadrupled, and strong growth is continuing this year. Net earnings in the first half of 1994 soared about 160 percent from the first half of the previous year, to 3.7 billion dollars, on sales that climbed to 8.8 billion dollars from 5.0 billion dollars a year earlier.

Taiwan Semiconductor, spun off from a government research organization in 1987, has thrived on rising global demand for computer chips.

Manila Looks Into Interport Trades

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — The Securities and Exchange Commission began an investigation Friday into eight directors and officers of Interport Resources Corp. for possible insider trading.

The Philippine Stock Exchange on Thursday urged regulators to investigate and file criminal, administrative and civil charges against Interport executives after finding evidence of violations.

The investigation stems from Interport's one-day price rise of 47 percent, on Aug. 8, in heavy trading. The gain triggered a one-day suspension of trading and a preliminary investigation by the stock exchange.

After a three-week inquiry, the exchange found that the company had not disclosed the fact it had negotiated and signed a stock-swap agreement with Ganda Holdings Bhd., a Malaysian company, until after trading closed Aug. 8.

Interport executives and family members traded the stock, acquiring as many as 2.9 billion shares on the basis of privileged information about the Ganda deal, a stock exchange audit report said.

China Delays New Cuts in Workweek

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Labor Ministry said there were no immediate plans to further shorten the workweek, the official China Daily reported Friday.

In March, the government shortened the workweek from 48 hours, or six days, to 44 hours, or five and a half days, allowing workers to have a two-day weekend every second week.

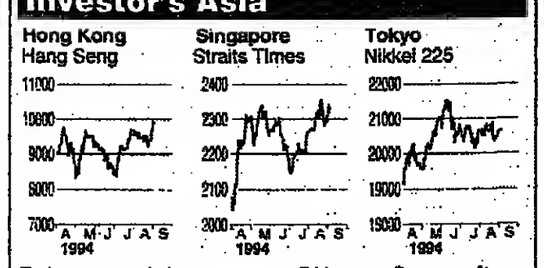
Rumors have circulated in China that the 40-hour work week would be introduced Oct. 1 to coincide with the 45th anniversary of Communist rule.

But the Labor Ministry said it would not switch to the 40-hour week until it was persuaded that the 44-hour week had been effective in boosting efficiency as well as giving workers more leisure time.

So far, the evidence has been favorable. In the first six months, China's gross domestic product rose 11.6 percent.

Separately, analysts said China was releasing food stocks and stocking up on imports to try to control inflation and prevent food shortages, Reuters reported from Hong Kong. Bad weather in various parts of the country has affected grain, oilseeds and sugar crops, making it essential that stocks be replenished, the analysts said.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,901.56	9,890.90	+0.11
Singapore	Straits Times	2,330.61	2,336.83	-0.27
Sydney	All Ordinanes	2,107.00	2,105.50	+0.07
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,653.83	20,642.93	+0.05
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,160.88	1,156.34	+0.39
Bangkok	SET	1,539.06	1,525.84	+0.87
Seoul	Composite Stock	944.52	950 52	-0.63
Taipei	Weighted Price	7,010.63	6,974.15	+0.52
Manila	PSE	3,096.26	3,079.39	+0.55
Jakarta	Stock Index	515.58	512.71	+0.56
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,178.75	2,167.02	+0.54
Bombay	National Index	2,140.10	2,146.09	-0.28

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Aiwa Co.**, a subsidiary of **Sony Corp.**, said it had not revised its current profit forecast of 7.2 billion yen ($72 million) for the year ending in March 1995, citing the uncertain yen-dollar rate.
- **Diversified Resources Bhd.** of **Malaysia** plans to assemble and manufacture **Korean** infantry fighting vehicles and similar heavy equipment in Malaysia, the company said.
- **Central China Display Laboratory**, an electronics company, is suing **Goldstar Co.** of **South Korea** and is demanding 42.5 million Hong Kong dollars ($5.5 million) for "unethical competition," the first such case in China, an official report said.
- **Kerry Group**, owned by the Malaysian-Chinese tycoon Robert Kuok, has reduced its stake in **Television Broadcasts Ltd.**, Hong Kong's largest television company, to 19 percent from 26 percent.
- **Japan's** market share of new ship orders soared to 54.9 percent in the first half of 1994, helping it to retake the lead in shipbuilding orders from **South Korea**, whose share slipped to 16.5 percent.

AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

RELIANCE: *After Bolstering Capacity in Its Core Industries, India's Largest Company Plans Diversification*

Continued from Page 9

power plants, transport and eventually financial services. "Five years down the road, the majority of our assets will still be in the core businesses."

"In the 1980s we didn't know petrochemicals," Mr. Ambani said, recalling the group's then-daring move into a complex, capital-intensive new business area. "In the 1990s we don't know telecoms; there is always a learning process."

With the Indian government only recently warming to private participation in infrastructure as it ends the "permit raj" that required bureaucratic permission for most individual business decisions, few private projects' performance can be fully assessed.

But even before it gets started on this path, potentially as a partner with Enron, Bechtel Enterprises and GE Capital Corp. in a $2.5 billion power plant or AT&T Corp. and U S West Inc. in basic telecom services in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Reliance has earned strong approval for its plans, from analysts and investors alike.

"The company is doing all the right things in the right areas," said Jonathan Boyer, who manages India funds for Jardine Fleming Securities in Hong Kong and has Reliance as his largest single holding.

"With the whole infrastructure sector being thrown wide open, Reliance has unrivaled contacts and influence in India," Mr. Boyer said. "They have as good a chance as anybody to do it right."

Those contacts, built up when bureaucrats in New Delhi and state-owned financial institutions called the shots in a tightly controlled economy, have earned Reliance its fair share of controversy.

"Questions have always been asked about how Reliance gets what it wants in the first place," a Bombay financier said. "But none are asked after they latch onto a project. Their implementation and ability to make it profitable is always excellent."

While Reliance was making friends in New Delhi, it was also assiduously courting individual investors, sidestepping the powerful Bombay institutions with a dedication to improving shareholders' returns.

Where other companies' controlling shareholders allowed their share prices to languish if that suited their personal tax considerations, Reliance soon gathered a strong following through constant attention to improved returns and an innovative financial strategy.

That course has seen the number of its shareholders rise from 53,000 in 1977 to more than 2.4 million today. While it means shareholders' meetings now convene in stadiums, the group enjoys unparalleled clout when it comes to raising money.

"Very few companies of our size have offered 25 percent compound annual growth in earnings over the past five years," Mr. Ambani said. He expressed frustration with current government policies that seek to control the overall pace of Indian companies' money-raising in international capital markets.

"We are completely constrained," he said. "If you are asking Reliance to compete in the global chemical industry, we should have same financing opportunities as our global competitors."

In 1992, Reliance was the first Indian company to issue shares to foreign investors through the use of global depositary receipts, or foreign-currency-denominated securities held and traded overseas.

It also made the largest equity-linked convertible Eurobond issue, which it soon followed up with a controversial second global depositary receipt issue, India's largest to date.

Critics say the second issue was a purely opportunistic cash-raising exercise that came at the high point of a flood of Indian issues that had overwhelmed demand and prompted a temporary plunge in prices.

But supporters argued it was a typical move from an aggressive company following its own agenda.

"There was a lot of talk that they didn't need the money then and would merely use it for interest-rate arbitrage between U.S. rates and much higher rates in India," a fund manager based in Singapore said.

"At first it soured me on owning their stock," the fund manager said. "But it was a very clever move by management that will ultimately be to shareholders' benefit if they are long-term investors."

With analysts predicting solid earnings growth — Kleinwort Benson Securities expects Reliance's earning per share to increase by 42 percent over the next three years — Mr. Ambani remains confident that Reliance can raise the money it needs.

Goodman Fielder Profit Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Goodman Fielder Ltd., Australia's largest food group, said Friday that full-year net profit tumbled 49 percent amid an effort by dissident shareholders to try to revamp the company's board.

Profit was 93.4 million Australian dollars ($69 million), down from 182 million dollars a year earlier. Sales fell 5 percent, to 3.71 billion dollars.

The dissident investors, led by Doug Shears, a Melbourne businessman, and three institutions control just under 20 percent of the company.

Brokers said the latest Goodman results gave more ammunition to the group seeking to launch a boardroom coup. Mr. Shears proposes to appoint himself and three other nominees to replace four directors.

Goodman stock fell three cents to 1.43 dollars.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 *most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is* updated twice a year.

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflec *tlate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly ghs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current wek, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock divend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock oy. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disrsements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock didend.
c — *liquidating dividend.*
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in precedi 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or sto dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, defred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, n accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — *new issue in the past 52 weeks. The highw range begins with the start of trading.*
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of slt.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 mohs, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution de.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumedy such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

THE MONEY REPORT

Saturday-Sunday, September 3-4, 1994
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FIRST COLUMN

A New Look At a Very Old Story

THERE is, as yet, no official competition for Great Typographical Errors of the Twentieth Century. When somebody does finally get round to organizing one, the following will be this column's entry: Workers of the World Untie!.

Then again, maybe it's not so much a typographical error as a hidden truth. After all, the failure of workers around the world to unite and smash capitalism, as they were exhorted to do in the Communist Party manifesto, has left them with a thriving, but complex system of business and commerce. And the more successful the workers within that system become, the more complicated the financial knots that they are asked to untie.

In theory, working outside one's home country should be a major financial bonus. The remuneration — or compensation for those who prefer headhunters' jargon — is supposed to provide financial benefits to counterbalance the stress of changing countries, perhaps learning a new language, etc. The dream scenario is that the company picks up the tab for accomodation, the executive has a big living allowance, and the salary goes straight into a bank account domiciled in a pleasingly obscure location.

The reality is all too often a practical mess of conflicting tax laws and administrative headaches, especially if there is still a house to be taken care of in the home country.

Of all the topics that the modern financial world addresses, relocation is among the things it does worst. This is surprising, given what appears to be an ever-increasing trend for business to be done across international borders. Though you might argue that this is an old story: Good managers are good at managing most things, but often not their own finances.

M.B.

For U.S. Corporations, the Modern-Day Byword Is 'Globalize or Die'

By Judith Rehak

CORPORATE downsizing may be the order of the day at home, but more and more U.S. companies are buying into the 'globalize or die' theme, sending executives out to open new offices and factories abroad.

In a 1993 survey co-conducted by Windham International, a firm specializing in cultural integration for executives moving abroad, and the New York-based National Foreign Trade Council, 85 percent of participants said they expected their expatriate population to increase or, at least, to stay the same. The 120 participants, mostly Fortune 500 firms, had an average of 184 executives posted overseas, about 20 percent more than they had five years ago.

Only 15 percent of participants, mostly financial service companies and banks, said they planned to cut back, and many of those have reversed their positions since the survey was taken, said Rick Swaak, a vice president at the Council.

Moreover, the type of U.S. company that is deciding to enter the global marketplace is widening significantly. High-profile corporate giants like AT&T, Motorola, and IBM are being joined by a rush of new arrivals — smaller companies like GTech Corp., a developer of lottery systems, Mary Kay Cosmetics, and MTV, the music video television network.

"We're getting calls from companies which you'd never anticipate would be going overseas," said Patricia Digh, who heads the international division of the Virginia-based Society for Human Resources, a non-profit, member-supported group which advises companies on overseas labor regulations and salary structures. "Many high-tech and blue collar manufacturing functions are being outsourced, not only because there's a great opportunity for reduced labor costs, but because there's a greater market for widgets and phones out there."

Miss Digh, who said she has been handling inquiries from companies interested in a wide range of activities — making auto parts in China, drilling for oil in Russia, and opening bookshops in Eastern Europe, to name a few — added that she has seen membership in the Society's international division balloon from 200 to 2,000 in the last three years.

And where are these companies heading? The most favored destination right now is the Asia-Pacific region. China is perceived as the country with the most market potential, although few firms are braving life on the mainland.

"Companies are looking for jumping-off spots, like Singapore, until China's infrastructure grows to accommodate a larger number of expatriates," said Michael Schell, president of Windham International. "There's also been a dramatic increase in people going to Malaysia, especially in telecommunications and appliance manufacturing, and to Indonesia. There's even interest in Korea, despite the political unrest there."

Also coming on strong are Central and South America. Mr. Schell said he is hearing from clients that have decided to set up shop in Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and that are now organizing their advance teams.

Experts also say that females make up a growing percentage of the expatriate work force. According to the Windham/NFTC study, 10 percent of American expatriate executives are women, up from only 3 percent five years ago. Mr. Swaak said he expected that figure to hit 11 percent with this year's survey.

But even as women are gaining as expatriate executives, they are losing out in another arena: finding a job when it is their husbands who have received the foreign assignment. In the era of two-career marriages, only 10 percent of executive spouses ever a find a job in the country where their partner has been posted, according to the study. The result: male executives who turn down a foreign assignment often cite their spouse — who doesn't want to derail her own career — as the primary reason.

"Companies are finding it difficult to get talent, because much of it is married to other talent," said Mr. Swaak. "And the pool is shrinking because we aren't very successful in helping the 'trailing' spouse.' "

Another stumbling block to successful expatriate assignments sometimes lies in the companies themselves. While big multinationals like AT&T and General Electric have careful selection processes for chosing executives to send abroad, offering language and cultural programs before departure, the picture can be quite different for smaller companies.

"I can't tell you how many times I get calls saying something like, 'We're opening a subsidiary in France, and I need the employment laws for a meeting at 1:00,' " said Miss Digh. "Often, training or chosing a person to go overseas is done at the last minute, particularly in companies doing this for the first time."

So why not just hire more nationals overseas? Many companies do, especially in sales, where language, and connections in the local marketplace can be a tremendous asset. But there are compelling reasons for a company to send a home-grown executive abroad.

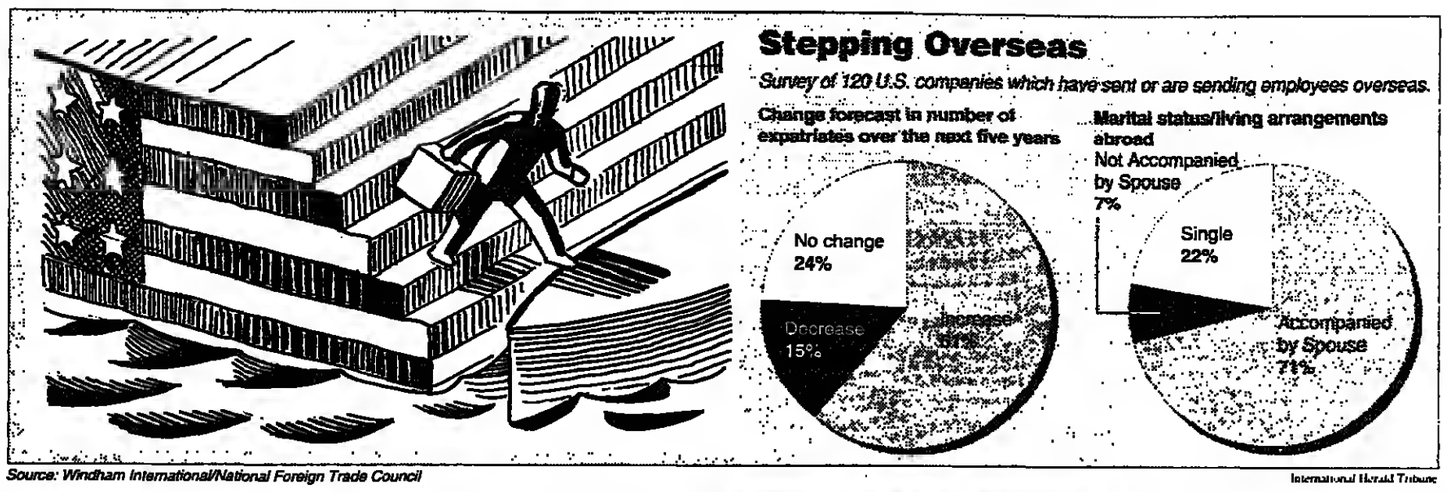
One is 'technology transfer,' in which, for example, an expatriate sets up financial and accounting systems that tie an overseas operation into headquarters. In the case of a manufacturing facility, the executive might institute U.S. quality controls. Typically, the expatriate stays abroad for about three years, analysts say, selecting and training a national as a replacement before returning to the United States.

Another reason for not hiring more foreign nationals as executives, at least in the beginning of an international expansion program, is that companies going global need their managers to be able to function effectively in as many foreign lands as possible.

"To maintain a corporate culture that is globally competent," said Mr. Schell, "you need to have an exchange of executives so that it permeates the entire organization and doesn't just remain at headquarters. It isn't just Americans going to other countries, it's outsiders coming to the U.S. and moving among other countries."

The ideal, of course, is the "global executive" — that multilingual citizen of the world who moves effortlessly through several cultures. But for most U.S. companies, that individual is still in the future. Only an estimated 25 percent of chief executives at the 20 largest American companies, as determined by annual revenues, have worked outside the United States.

However, say analysts, it's a fair bet that nearly all of those now moving up through the ranks to the CEO's office will have had the expatriate experience.



Source: Windham International/National Foreign Trade Council

International Herald Tribune

Relocation
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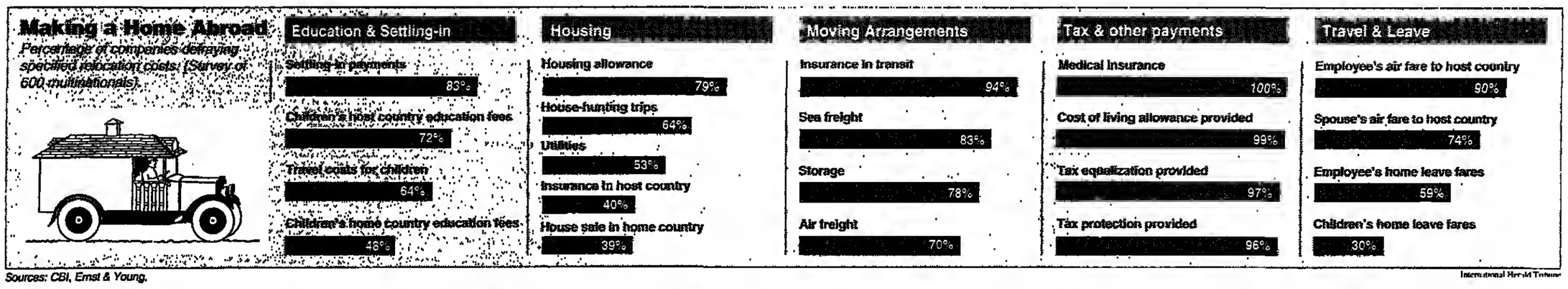
Avoiding catastrophe
The partnership factor
Currencies' taxing problems

The Survey's In: Although Costly, Good Expatriate Executives Are Sound Investments



Sources: CBI, Ernst & Young.

International Herald Tribune

By Jack Anderson

THE human resources director of a U.K. subsidiary of a U.S. multinational oil and chemicals company recently said: "Relocation is now expected to increase as (our) company starts to recruit more. On international relocation, the view is that the company must keep moving people."

Such an outlook is typical of those voiced in a comprehensive survey of the expatriate relocation expense policies of over 600 multinational corporations and their subsidiaries in North America, Europe and Asia recently completed by the London-based Confederation of Business and Industry and Ernst & Young.

The participants represented all business sectors and the survey covered both international and domestic relocations.

Is there a future for expensive expatriate executives? In fact, nearly all survey participants anticipated at least some growth in their number of expatriate employees, with the largest multinationals expecting the greatest growth, although a minority comment was registered by some European multinationals.

"Changing business practices such as video links, electronic mail, and modems from home mean that people do not have to move in every instance," responded one.

The survey showed that the large majority of multinationals, particularly those based in Japan, considered their international relocation strategy extremely important to the overall success of their company. Many also forecast that their total relocation expenditures will increase by 150 percent over the next three years.

What is more, interviews conducted after the survey's completion show that human resource directors estimate international relocation costs for each expatriate executive at between two and three times the executive's annual salary.

How does this jibe with the cost-cutting approach of the 1990's? One North American multinational voiced a common opinion: "International relocation costs are rising as a result of greater freedom of movement. Certain benefits are becoming more expensive, such as removal expenses. But on the whole, (our) company is not giving more money — it is cutting back if it can."

While the responses of survey participants varied from company to company, some similarites emerged in the responses received from companies that were based in the same country. Following are general outlines of typical expatriate relocation expense policies for companies based in Belgium, France, Germany and The Netherlands, as reflected by the survey. The policies relate to expenses provided by the companies for their own executives who leave the stated home country to work abroad.

Belgium

● Policies on housing for international transferees vary across companies, but provision of a housing allowance is common, as is payment of host-country utilities and insurance expenses. Home purchase expenses are available from some companies, as are rental management costs of the executive's house in the home country. The provision of a house-hunting trip and professional home-search help in the host country is also generally available.

● Outbound education assistance (such as for foreign-language lessons) is usually given, along with a settling-in allowance. For transport of belongings, the cost of sea freight, insurance and storage is usually paid. Travel and home leave fares are also paid for the employee and family.

● Tax equalization, or the guarantee that the employee will pay the same amount of tax — no more, no less — in the host country as in the home country, is the norm. (Tax "protection" refers to a guarantee that the employee simply will not pay more tax than at home, although he could pay less).

● Communication of the company's relocation policy is usually carried out verbally with employees, backed up by letter.

● External suppliers are typically used for tax and social security planning, as well as for cost-of-living information. Relocation companies might also be used for help with the sale or rental of the executive's home-country dwelling.

France

● A range of assistance is given with housing — from a housing allowance (which could involve company housing) in the host country, to rental management help at home. Assistance with the sale of the executive's home dwelling, as well as with the purchase of a new dwelling in the host country, might also be available.

● The transport of belongings, travel and home-visit expenses, cost-of-living allowances and medical insurance costs are also usually given. Tax equalization is the norm.

● External advisors might be used for home search activities, vacant property management, area familiarization, moving expenses and cost-of-living calculations. Advisers are also likely to be used for tax and social security planning and work permits.

Germany

● Policies on housing vary widely on assistance with home sale and purchase, the provision of a housing allowance, and rental management assistance. House-hunting and settling-in expenses are usually met. Moving costs are paid, but not for pets or cars. Expenses associated with travel to and from the host country (including home visits) are met for the whole family. Medical insurance costs are typically met.

● Tax equalization is the norm.

● Communication of the company's relocation policy might be through individual discussion or group meetings with the executive's family, as well as by letter.

● Consultants are likely to be used for home search, briefing, legal advice, tax planning, work permits and worldwide administration coordination.

The Netherlands

● Housing policies are varied, with companies offering a range of benefits from company housing in the host location to the provision of a rental allowance to home purchase help. Insurance and utility costs in the host location are frequently met. Occasionally, house-hunting expenses are given.

● Moving costs are generally paid, especially sea freight, insurance and storage, although payments toward the cost of shipping pets and cars are rare.

● In some instances a settling-in payment is made. Also, the provision of a cost- of-living allowance is common, as is tax equalization.

The above results do not appear to be a "sea change," particularly as companies overall are predicting an increase in total expatriates and total costs as shown above.

As one North American telecommunications executive said: "What will happen is that companies will control relocation in terms of expense and make slightly more considered move decisions. But in terms of the overall cost of running a business, relocation is insignificant."

However, in response to the "cost-effectiveness challenge" facing human resource directors, the survey showed that expatriates should see certain changes in how relocation expense packages are designed, calculated and communicated.

For example, the survey forecast that cost-of-living allowances will decrease, and will be calculated on an "efficient purchaser" index. Some companies will completely eliminate cost-of-living allowances or pay them in lump sums for only the first year or two of an assignment, particularly in the case of expatriation within a relatively narrrow geographic region.

More external advisors will probably also be used, predicted the survey, to bring down costs without taking away benefits from the expatriate. Moreover, U.K. legislation on relocation costs that took effect this year should place additional pressure on cost containment for U.K. expatriates.

The one-third of polled companies currently without a written relocation policy will formalize their practice, and others will enforce policy more strictly, suggested the survey. There will also be more communication with expatriates and their families regarding what the relocation expense policy is, and what its limitations are, as well as an effort to get the expatriate to "buy into" the relocation policy and share some of the economic burden.

The survey's overall conclusion was that although current and future expatriates will have to undergo some belt-tightening, they are increasingly recognized as key players in determining the success (or failure) of companies competing in the multinational and multicultural marketplace. As one U.K. human resource director said:

"Because the company has so much trouble in getting people to go abroad, the packages are almost individually negotiated. The company does have an international policy which is very generous and it tends not to think of costs but simply of getting somebody out there. It costs an arm and a leg but, if we want people to go, we have to pay."

JACK ANDERSON is a partner in the Paris office of Ernst & Young, the global auditing, consulting and expatriate services concern. The survey referred to in this article, as well as a companion survey on mobility policy, will be discussed at the annual Brussels International Human Resources Seminar on October 5-7, 1994. For further information on the seminar, contact Stephen Grant at the following address: Ernst & Young, Lintas House, 15/19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AP, England. Telephone: (44.71) 931.2980.

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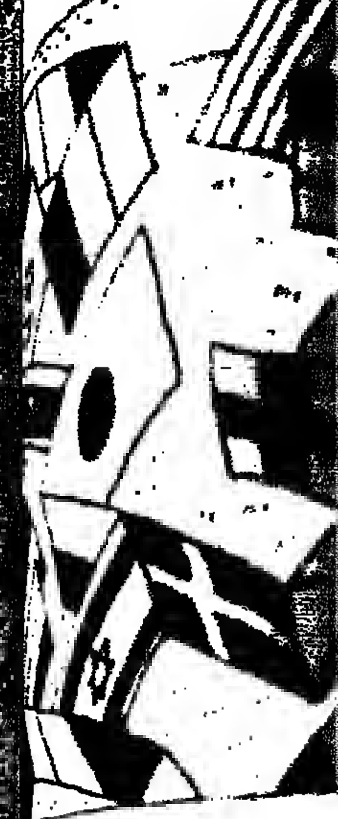

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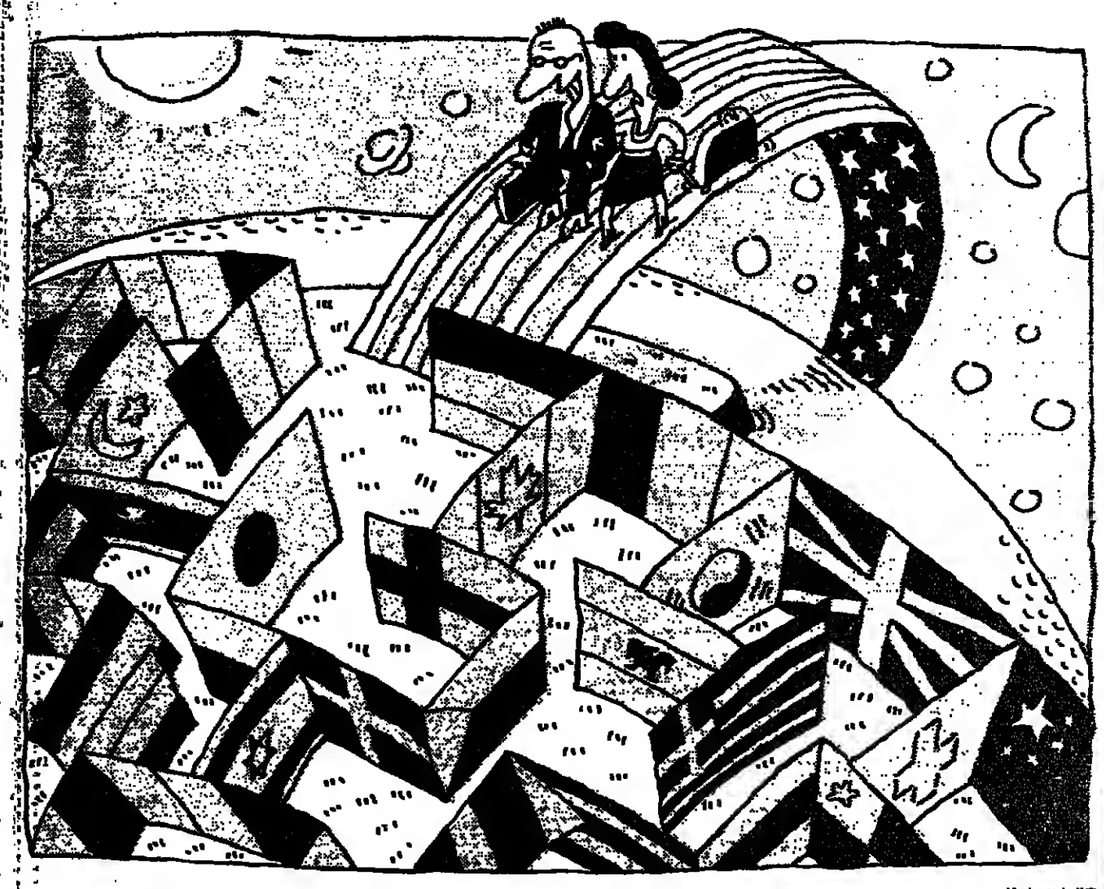


Nicolas Asfouri/IHT

Heading Off Culture Shock Aids Success

By Barbara Wall

CULTURE shock is one of the most expensive and least understood aspects of international corporate relocation, say human resource managers.

"It is easy to scoff at the notion of cultural maladjustment," commented Gary Wederspahn, vice president of Prudential Relocation Services in Boulder, Colorado. "Some doubters even go so far as to say that it is all in the sufferer's head. However, research indicates that expatriate failure rates in U.S. companies due to culture shock syndrome are commonly as high as 10 to 20 percent."

With the cost of foreign assignments steadily increasing, and with cross border migration continuing its upward trend, companies are keen to ensure that their transferees adjust to the new work environment as quickly as possible. Foreign service premiums and hardship allowances continue to be paid, but these are increasingly being supplemented with cross-cultural training courses.

"The attitude of corporate America is gradually changing," said a spokesman for International Orientation Resources in Chicago, a relocation firm. "Companies are acknowledging the fact that to operate competitively in today's global market, employees have to be culturally sensitive and flexible in their business dealings."

Many expatriates will experience their first taste of culture shock in the new job itself. Cultural induction courses, which typically last two to three days, emphasize the importance of an open-minded attitude in the workplace. As well as providing information on the destination country, cultural trainers will also try and make transferees aware of their own cultural baggage.

According to Polly Platt, manager of Paris-based Culture Crossings, a consultancy for corporate transferees, the unprepared transferee can inadvertently put up barriers on the first day on the job.

"Anglo-Saxons are often perceived by the French as lacking basic manners simply because they forget, or are not aware, that one should always shake hands with colleagues on arriving at the office and on departure," said Miss Platt, who is also the author of "French or Foe," a witty and informative analysis of Franco—Anglo-Saxon communication.

But sometimes transferees can try too hard to assimilate into the new culture, added Miss Platt. She said she knew one bewildered transferee who, on realizing he had omitted the French handshaking ritual, immediately corrected himself. But instead of shaking hands when required, he insisted on shaking hands with his colleagues every time he happened to bump into them, be it at the photocopying machine, the fax machine or in the boardroom. His colleagues naturally assumed he had a very poor memory.

Business methods and management styles are a constant source of stress and cultural discord among transferees and their hosts, say analysts. Miss Platt noted that Anglo-Saxons are often "fact and cash" orientated.

"Goals and objectives must be reached by the quickest and most efficient route, and profit is invariably the motivating force," she said. "By contrast, the French are suspicious of profit. They are much more influenced by notions of perfection and tend to think in terms of concepts."

The pragmatic, short-term approach to business in Anglo-Saxon countries is also out of sync with the way business is conducted in occidental countries and in Latin America, say experts.

"In these countries, bonds must be formed and trust established before any business can be conducted," said Mr. Wederspahn. "The Japanese frequently find Anglo-Saxons opportunistic and short-sighted in their business dealings, while Anglo-Saxons can quickly get discouraged with their apparent lack of progress."

Differences in business methods can strain relationships, but differences in management styles can lead to a loss in productivity. "In Indonesia, China, Japan and Latin America, subordinates expect to be given clear instructions and directed forcefully, otherwise they will sit back and do nothing," said Dean Foster, director of cross-cultural training for Berlitz, known chiefly for its foreign-language training programs.

"Managers in the U.S., however, expect staff to take the initiative. Brainstorming and teamwork, which is anathema to many cultures, is an integral part of the American management philosophy."

There are occasional assignments where the unexpected happens and even human resource managers are caught unaware. For example, Prudential Relocation was recently commissioned by a leading U.S. telecommunications company to study the special problems that female managers might encounter on transferring to Japan.

"There were problems, but not exactly the sort we anticipated," said Mr. Wederspahn. "It was assumed that women would experience difficulties being accepted by Japanese workers. However, women managers were actually held in higher esteem than their male counterparts. This is because powerful women are still something of an oddity in Japan. The Japanese presume that they must be very special indeed to merit such a high rank."

Prudential Relocation found that the main problem for female managers was adapting to Japanese business methods. "Business often takes place in the evening and in social settings such as restaurants, kareoke clubs and geisha bars," said Mr. Wederspahn. "As it is not always acceptable or possible for a woman to take part in these business get-togethers, she will have to discover other ways of gaining access to Japanese business circles."

One of the greatest challenges facing human resource managers is to help the 'trailing spouse' — usually the female partner in a relationship — assimilate into the new culture. Rita Bennett, director of Bennett Associates, an international relocation consultancy specializing in cross-cultural training, noted that while the husband is typically offered some form of moral support in the new office, the wife is often left to face linguistic and lifestyle barriers as well as differences in values and perceptions completely alone.

"An unhappy partner can put an intolerable strain on foreign assignments," she said. "Confronted with the realization that a cup of coffee and a good cry are not viable solutions to career and lifestyle disruption, companies are starting to design programs to help the accompanying spouse."

Miss Bennett said that part of the answer may lie in better candidate/spouse assessment and selection, as the partner's opinions and concerns are often minimized in the selection process. A few pertinent questions at the outset, she said, may be all that is required.

Bell Atlantic, the U.S. telecommunications company, has been sending transferees and their families on cross cultural training courses since 1991. "Many companies are still hesitant about allocating resources to cultural training because the results are not always apparent and easily measured," said a company spokesman. "However, we have found that recent transferees who received training adapted to the new culture and became productive in a shorter time span than those who were transferred before 1991.

"We now have fewer failed assignments and our transferees generally stay on assignment longer."

New IRS Rule Threatens Partnerships

By Robert C. Siner

A BROAD new rule aimed at stopping abusive tax practices by partnerships is likely to cause new headaches for Americans overseas doing business under the partnership rules, tax experts say.

Last May the Internal Revenue Service proposed regulations targeting partnerships formed with the "principal purpose of reducing the partners' federal tax liability in a manner inconsistent with the intent" of the partnership rules. "In such a case," read the rules, "even if the partners comply with the literal language of the code, the Commissioner can recast the transactions for federal tax purposes as appropriate."

According to the IRS, these proposed regulations should become law by the end of year, although the final form in which they emerge is still open to modification.

The basic idea, however, which is likely to remain intact, would allow the IRS, if it decides that a partnership has been set up mainly to avoid taxes, to declare that a business is not a partnership but a corporation or some other business entity which is susceptible to substantial additional taxes and penalties.

This development has alarmed lawyers, accountants and others who do business in partnership form. They argue that the rule is so broad that almost any partnership could fall within its scope. And tax practitioners warn that the rule is so vague that it is impossible to tell what is abusive and what is not.

Not so, says Paul Kugler, IRS Assistant Chief Counsel for Passthroughs and Special Industries and one of the authors of the new regulation. "We certainly don't intend to undercut businesses using the partnership form," he said.

Mr. Kugler said that the new rules are analagous in some ways to those dealing specifically with real estate partnerships that are not set up for the legitimate business purpose of running a shopping center, or hotel or apartment complex. In the 1980s, many such entities were set up to reap the tax benefits of the investment, then dissolved after the benefits ran out.

Mr. Kugler said that the IRS had increasing anecdotal evidence that abusive partnership was on the rise again, not so much involving individuals, as in the real estate deals, but involving large corporations.

Mr. Kugler said that under the new rule, a partnership agreement formed to carry on a legitimate business would have no trouble, "and if there are tax benefits, that's fine." But a partnership that is drawn up or revised to avoid taxes, he said, would be at risk.

But Clint Stretch, a senior tax specialist at the global auditing and tax consulting firm Deloitte & Touche, said that this type of "common law" doctrine could cause major problems for Americans overseas who are members of foreign partnerships. He explained that there was no foreign tax system he knew of that had this type of rule, and that under tax laws in other countries, you're safe so long as you follow the letter of the law.

Thus, an American partner in a foreign firm that restructures itself to avoid taxes could be in compliance with the law of his country of residence, but in violation of the new U.S. rule. The result could be a hefty tax bill from Uncle Sam. Plus, if the American tried to explain his problem to his foreign partners "they wouldn't know what he was talking about," said Mr. Stretch.

Moreover, Mr. Stretch and other tax experts pointed out that most partnerships are established *because* of the tax benefits. Why? Because a partnership is not taxed itself; instead, any profits and losses are passed through to the individual partners and taxed on their personal returns. A corporation, on the other hand, has to pay taxes itself. It can deduct loses but its shareholders cannot.

The new rule could have a "chilling effect" on partnerships, according to Mr. Stretch. He said that IRS agents could possibly use the new rule as an implied threat.

Mr. Kugler, meanwhile, said he was sympathetic to the concerns of the tax practitioners and those in partnerships. "We understand where they're coming from" he said. "We're mainly after a few big players" who "take the partnership rule turn it inside out and try to rip off the system." He conceded, however, that the line dividing legitimate from abusive partnerships might be very hard to draw.

The obvious abuses involve setting up partnerships that channel income to one of the partners, which is usually itself a corporation that has losses to offset them. Conversely, losses can be channeled to partners who need them to offset profits.

Less obvious abuses involve multiple deductions of the same loss. Since there are times when these are legitimate, Mr. Kugler said, each determination would depend on the facts and circumstances of each individual case.

Other abuses can involve manipulation of 'phantom income' (income that is taxable, but produces no increase in the partners' net worth).

Mr. Kugler said that a special IRS task force was working to identify specific circumstances where the new rule would apply so that field agents would know when the rule should be invoked. He expressed the hope that this work and the final version of the regulations would be completed by the end of the year.

Mr. Stretch, however, remained unconvinced. He said that from the IRS's point of view, it would be best to "let things fester" as long as possible. The way it is now, he explained, people are being very careful — not even taking some legitimate losses — because they just don't know exactly what the IRS is going to do.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

BRIEFCASE

Midland's Guaranteed Fund Has Attracted $57 Million

Nothing succeeds like success. That, more or less, is the message emanating from Midland Bank International, part of the HSBC group. Midland's launch of a multi-currency guaranteed fund this summer attracted around $57 million, and the bank plans to launch another product, the fifth in a series, in November.

The formula for the products is to offer a guarantee of capital return and the possibility of profit if the markets move favorably. This summer's investors had the choice of investing in U.S. dollars or British pounds.

Those who were prepared to make a five-year commitment will receive 120 percent of the growth in the S&P 500 share index, or 120 percent of the growth in the FT-SE 100 index of U.K. shares.

Alternatively, if investors were prepared to commit capital for just three years, they will receive a similar capital guarantee and the promise of 100 percent of any gain in the respective indexes. Naturally, the guarantee aspect is only relevant if the indexes should fall over the investment periods.

States of Jersey

Bank Deposits in Jersey Show Mild Quarterly Gain

The amount of money managed in mutual funds in the British Channel Islands is slightly down, as reported last week, but bank deposits are strong. The financial services department of the island of Jersey reports a 1.5 percent rise in deposits to just under £59 billion ($88 billion) for the last quarter. Nearly two thirds of the deposits held on the island are denominated in currencies other than British pounds.

Guernsey Thrift Society Opens Hong Kong Office

A contributing factor to the Channel Islands' continuing financial health is the opening of a Hong Kong office by a major U.K. thrift society based in the other major Channel Island, Guernsey.

Woolwich Guernsey is hoping to attract expatriate money into dollar- and sterling-denominated accounts. The top interest rate on the dollar account is 4.25 percent, while the best yield for sterling deposits is 7 percent.

A fast currency exchange facility for those seeking to make deposits in currencies other than dollars or sterling is also planned.

Fund Association Offers Impartial Words of Wisdom

The Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds, the representative body of the U.K. mutual fund industry, has published a new fact sheet on emerging-market funds. For more information, write AUTIF, 65 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TD, or call (44.81) 207.1361.

In next week's Money Report: International small companies. The major arguments for and against investing, best fund managers, small company indexes, and small companies as long-term, retirement investments.

Currencies Can Create Expatriate Tax Problems

By Heather Timms

MOVE across international borders and, like it or not, you become a player on the foreign exchanges. Of course, foreign currency gain or loss is more usually thought of in connection with futures and option exchanges and large investment funds investing in option and hedge strategies.

But the rationale for their involvement is to protect the value of their assets against other currencies. In microcosm, this occurs in many seemingly less complicated situations incurred by individuals.

For the expatriate community, there are many events that can result in foreign currency gain or loss.

An example could be the sale of a residence located in the country where the expatriate resides — not the country of his nationality. Another instance could involve the sale of securities which are denominated in a currency different from the one in which the expatriate usually works.

The real estate example is instructive. Upon the sale of a residence, one reasonably expects to realize a gain or loss on that sale. What one does not usually expect is an element of foreign currency gain or loss that goes along with that sale.

Moreover, because it is one of the certainties of life, there will also be tax consequences relating to that gain or loss.

For example, a U.S. citizen living in France who purchases a home in France will recognize a foreign currency gain or loss upon the sale of that home. Why? Because of the difference in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the French franc on the date of purchase and the date of sale.

This is perhaps best illustrated by a simple example. Assume that a house was purchased in 1985 for a purchase price of 1,050,000 French francs. Given that the exchange rate at the time was approximately 8.06 francs to the dollar, the dollar price would be $130,273.

Assume also that the house was sold in 1994 for 1,050,000 francs, and that the applicable exchange rate was 5.4 francs to the dollar. The sale price in dollars would be $194,444.

The difference between the U.S. dollar bases provides the foreign exchange gain that would be realized, which is $64,171.

Even though there was no gain on the sale in terms of French francs, there would be a gain recognized because the value of the dollar had decreased.

It would also be possible to incur a loss in terms of French francs on the sale, yet still make a foreign currency gain.

In some instances, the identification of foreign currency gain or loss will only reclassify the character of a portion of the resulting economic gain or loss, such as whether it is capital or ordinary in nature. In the worst of situations, the taxes owed due to an underlying gain in the value of an asset could not be offset by a loss realized in the movement of the applicable exchange rate.

Thus, as if the uncertainty of finding a buyer at an acceptable price for a home or deciding when a security has reached its peak were not enough, expatriates must also consider foreign currency exchange risk. And while the measurement of that gain or loss is important, the taxation of that gain or loss is just as important.

HEATHER TIMMS is a principal in the Paris office of Arthur Andersen's International Executive Services group.

Navigating the Do-It-Yourself Move Minefield

By Michael D. McNickle

MARIAN Balladin was livid. Eleven months ago, she selected a company out of the Yellow Pages to move herself and her family from New York to the Caribbean. Today, she says, despite the payment of thousands of dollars, her furniture and virtually all of her possessions are being "held for ransom" by shippers.

"Everything I own is sitting in a container," Miss Balladin said, adding that the problem arose when the relocation broker she hired failed to pay the full amount to the firm that actually did the shipping. As a result, she's been asked to pay an additional $5,000 to get her property back.

Problems such as Miss Balladin's can cause nightmares for relocating executives and managers whose companies leave the responsibility for the moving process on their shoulders alone.

Agencies who police the industry are careful to point out that while the majority of moving companies are legitimate and reputable, there are a significant number that are not.

"Lots of things can go wrong, and there are a lot of fairly unreliable operators in this business," said Joseph T. Farrell, director of the U.S. Federal Maritime Commission's Office of Informal Inquiries and Complaints, which has jursidiction over international moving companies.

"People make the mistake of looking in the Yellow Pages under movers, calling up a bunch of them and picking the one who is charging about one-third of what everybody else is charging," said Mr. Farrell. "There's usually a pretty good reason why they're doing that — you kind of get what you pay for."

A common problem, Mr. Farrell said, is consumers frequently don't scrutinize the terms of the deals they sign with shippers. "People often don't get a clear idea of what the estimate they're getting covers," he said. "They might think that it covers everything, but it turns out, for example, it only covers shipment to a foreign port, then you've got to arrange movement from the port to your residence, packing fees and everything else."

Marc Wurzel, an attorney at the New York City Consumer Affairs Department, said that consumers need to declare values if they have certain priceless items. Without a detailed inventory and valuation, he noted, executives will have a hard time insuring the goods or gaining compensation on any damage.

A common scam, say analysts, is that of moving firms offering to provide insurance for customers. For example, the firm might charge an extra $20 per thousand pounds moved. The problem is that the insurance policy may be fictitious. The consumer can thus be cheated twice: once for the nonexistent cover, and again if there is any significant damage to goods.

Analysts say that people who are relocating should verify any policies purchased through movers with the insurance company itself, or simply buy the insurance independently.

Linda Mitchler, a transportation industry analyst for the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C., said consumers should pay particular attention to whether a moving company is licensed, and whether there have been an unusually large number of complaints filed with regulatory agencies such as the I.C.C., which has jurisdiction over interstate moves.

Some of the large companies which the I.C.C. regulates, moreover, are also international movers. By checking their domestic record, consumers may be able to get some sense of how they will perform in an overseas move.

The size of the firm retained can also be critical in overseas moves, say analysts. With smaller undercapitalized firms, there's always the chance that the moving company will fold or experience financial difficulties. Companies unable to meet their financial obligations can wind up having customers' property frozen in transit until debts can be sorted out.

SPORTS

Steeler Offense Puts Cowboys On the Defensive

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Dallas Cowboys know what's coming: all 218 pounds of Barry Foster right down the middle of their rebuilt defense, relentlessly, ceaselessly, until they stop him. If they ever do.

Play after play, quarter after quarter they'll see it Sunday: No. 29 off-tackle left, No. 29 off-tackle right, No. 29 straight up the gut behind All-Pro center Dermontti Dawson.

There are no secrets about the Pittsburgh Steelers' battering ram of an offense and no secret weapons. They've been waiting months to unleash a healthy Foster for four quarters, and they plan to do exactly that against the two-time defending Super Bowl champions.

And if Foster gets tired or needs a few plays off, they'll throw in rookie Bam Morris, their top exhibition rusher.

First ram, then Bam.

"We can't let them control our defense with their running game," the Cowboys' coach, Barry Switzer, said.

"There's nothing in the world I love more on the sideline than seeing Russell Maryland and Charles Haley and Tony Tolbert sitting there on the bench, resting, while our offense is eating the clock up. Pittsburgh will try to do that to us."

Perhaps the only thing Foster dislikes more than a pack of blitzing linebackers on a third-down draw is a pack of reporters, and he usually dodges the Pittsburgh media as effectively as he does a tentative cornerback. Just as his powerful, unyielding running punishes defenses, Foster himself sometimes takes battering from the media for his unfriendly behavior.

What Foster has said so far about his surgically repaired ankle has been virtually nothing, although he now says he's "97 percent healed."

So, careful to protect his feature back for the grind of the 16-game regular season, the Steelers' coach, Bill Cowher, gave him the ball only 21 times in three exhibitions.

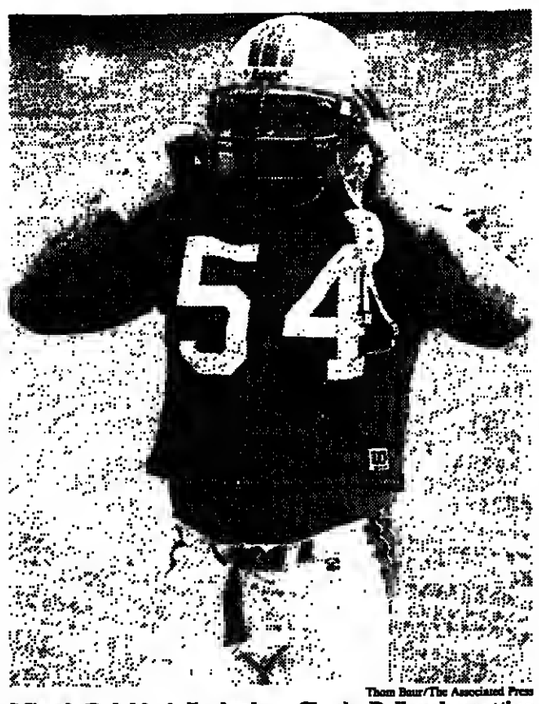
"We feel good about where Barry's at," Cowher said.

Right now, that's back on the field, ready to play Sunday against the team he watched as a youngster. It's a big game, not only because it matches the National Football League's two top rushers in 1992 — Emmitt Smith and Foster — but also because all the folks back in Foster's hometown of Duncanville, Texas, will be watching.

"I'm getting pumped up just because it's Game 1," Foster said. "I want to go out and set the tempo for the rest of the season for the team and myself."

Beating the two-time defending Super Bowl champion Cowboys would set a positive tone for the Steelers, but keeping Foster healthy and productive would be even more important. Foster, the AFC's top rusher with 1,690 yards in 1992, was again gaining nearly 100 yards per game when he was hurt midway through last season.

How much did Foster's injury hurt? The Steelers were 6-3 with Foster playing and 3-5 without him.



Thom Baur/The Associated Press

Miami Dolphins' linebacker Chuck Bullough, getting ready for action in Sunday's game against New England.

New Player in Strike Talks?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bud Selig, baseball's acting commissioner, hints that he may soon directly enter the negotiations with the players in an effort to end the three-week-old strike. In a telephone interview late this week, Selig was asked if he thought it was time for him to meet with Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader. "My only response," he replied, "is that's a very good question."

Until now, Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, has chosen to remain away from the bargaining table, consulting long-distance with Richard Ravitch, the clubs' chief labor executive; the council, the owners' labor relations committee, which he also heads, and the owners generally. He deliberately did not name himself to a group of 12 owners and other club executives who met with players at the bargaining table over two days last week in the most recent bargaining sessions.

Jets and Bills: Will Kelly Make It 11?

New York Times Service

Sunday Games

N.Y. JETS at BUFFALO: KEY STAT: Jets kicker Nick Lowery has missed just four PATs in his career (486-of-490). Bills quarterback Jim Kelly is 10-1 against the Jets since 1988.

COMMENT: Instead of waiting to see how they measure up in their division and in the AFC, the Jets will get an idea right away. Jets quarterback Boomer Esiason had an awful preseason. All the Bills are on deck for another run at the Super Bowl.

ATLANTA at DETROIT: KEY STAT: Falcons quarterback Jeff George has completed 202 passes without an interception. Lions punter Greg Montgomery led the league with a 45.6 yards per punt average last season.

COMMENT: Both teams have new quarterbacks (Scott Mitchell for the Lions). Both teams have big play receivers — Andre Rison for the Falcons and Herman Moore for the Lions. But there's only one Barry Sanders, and he plays for Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA at GIANTS: KEY STAT: Giants quarterback Dave Brown has thrown just seven passes in three years in the NFL. Eagles cornerback Eric Allen returned four of his six interceptions for touchdowns last year.

COMMENT: The Giants' coach, Dan Reeves, shook up his defense a week before the season opener. It's the kind of move some coaches would make after two preseason games. The Eagles have to wonder whether the elbow of quarterback Randall Cunningham's throwing arm is all right.

CLEVELAND at CINCINNATI: KEY STAT: Browns quarterback Vinny Testaverde posted the highest quarterback rating of his career (85.7) last season. Bengals quarterback David Klinger rushed for 282 yards last year. COMMENT: A great early test for the Bengals, because it's one of their most heated rivalries. It should be a big game for Cincinnati's front four, anchored by two first-round picks, tackle Dan Wilkinson and end Danny Copeland.

HOUSTON at INDIANAPOLIS: KEY STAT: Houston quarterback Cody Carlson has a .714 winning percentage (10-4) as a starter. Colts quarterback Jim Harbaugh is 35-30 as a starter.

COMMENT: Carlson has watched Warren Moon run this offense for many years, and now it's his turn. He should be just fine. The Oilers defense will miss pass rushers William Fuller and Sean Jones.

KANSAS CITY at NEW ORLEANS: KEY STAT: Saints defensive end Reynaldo Turnbull led the NFC with 13 sacks last season. Chiefs quarterback Joe Montana is 14-2 against the Saints and leads active quarterbacks with a .718 winning percentage.

COMMENT: It's early, and Montana looks sharp. The Saints have a new quarterback in Jim Everett, but basically they're running the same old offense.

MINNESOTA at GREEN BAY: KEY STAT: Vikings quarterback Warren Moon

NFL MATCHUPS

has completed 62 percent of his passes since 1990. Green Bay kicker Chris Jacke has not missed a PAT since opening day 1990 (121 in a row).

COMMENT: The Vikings had the No. 1 ranked defense in the league, and the Packers were ranked No. 2 last year. There have been some shake-ups on both teams, but Green Bay came out ahead with the addition of defensive end Jones from the Oilers.

SEATTLE at WASHINGTON: KEY STAT: Seattle quarterback Rick Mirer set NFL rookie records in attempts (486), completions (274) and yards (2,833) last season.

COMMENT: Redskins quarterback John Friesz did not have a sterling preseason. But neither did any of the other Washington quarterbacks. Washington is still going to make its fortune on the ground, with Brooks leading the pack.

TAMPA BAY at CHICAGO: KEY STAT: Bucs quarterback Craig Erickson completed 72.9 percent of his passes in the preseason. Chicago punter Chris Gardocki put 28 punts inside the opponents 20-yard-line last season.

COMMENT: The Bears get to display all the new offensive toys they splurged on during free agency. Running back Lewis Tillman, a former Giant, should shine brightest.

ARIZONA at L.A. RAMS: KEY STAT: The Cardinals have won the last four straight against the Rams. Los Angeles running back Jerome Bettis rushed for 1,429 yards as a rookie last year.

COMMENT: We finally get to see the unveiling of Buddy Ryan's "46" Desert Storm defense. Let's see how they are against a tank like Bettis.

DALLAS at PITTSBURGH: KEY STAT: Dallas has the NFC's best record against AFC opponents (51-29). The Steelers have won their last three games against Dallas.

COMMENT: A marquee matchup between two of the best pure running backs in the game — Pittsburgh's Barry Foster and Emmitt Smith of the Cowboys. Before the day is over, both could have 100-plus yards rushing.

NEW ENGLAND at MIAMI: KEY STAT: The Patriots' offensive line gave up just three sacks in the preseason. Miami quarterback Dan Marino needs only two touchdown passes to become the second NFL quarterback (Fran Tarkenton is the first) with 300 or more touchdown passes.

COMMENT: New England quarterback Drew Bledsoe threw for a season high 329 yards and four touchdowns against the Dolphins last season. This will be a good yardstick for the Patriots to measure how much progress they've made since last season.

SAN DIEGO at DENVER: KEY STAT: The Chargers' Ronnie Harman has led all NFL running backs in receptions over the last two seasons with 152. Over the last 10 years, the Broncos have had the best home winning percentage (.750) of any team in the NFL.

COMMENT: Denver quarterback John Elway led the league in attempts (551), completions (348), yards (4,030) and touchdown passes (25) last season, and he didn't have receiver Anthony Miller to throw to.

Monday Night Game

L.A. RAIDERS at SAN FRANCISCO: KEY STAT: Raiders quarterback Jeff Hostetler's 13.8 yards per pass led the NFL last season. The 49ers led the league in scoring with 473 points.

COMMENT: The Raiders have some very fast receivers, and 49ers quarterback Steve Young isn't averse to tucking the ball and running when the mood strikes him. Some people think this could be a sneak preview of the Super Bowl. It should be entertaining.

These matchups were written by Timothy W. Smith of The New York Times.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

U.S. Open

Men's Singles
Second Round

Thomas Muster (13), Austria, def. Maurice Ruah, Venezuela, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Marc Rosset (15), Switzerland, def. Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2, 6-7 (7-2), 6-2; Richey Reneberg, U.S., def. Jordi Burillo, Spain, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3; Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Jan Apell, Sweden, 7-5, 4-6, 7-6 (12-10), 6-3; Tand Martin (9), U.S., def. Andrei Chesnokov, Russia, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5; Markus Zoecke, Germany, def. Rabbie Weiss, U.S., 6-1, 7-5, 6-2; Richard Fromberg, Australia, def. Ronald Agenor, Haiti, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Sergi Bruguera (3), Spain, def. Andrei Olhovskiy, Russia, 7-5, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5); Thomas Enqvist, Sweden, def. Hendrik Dreekman, Germany, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-2), 6-7 (7-4), 7-5; Marc Goellner, Germany, def. Tomas Carbonell, Spain, 7-6 (7-4), 3-2, ret. Gianluca Pozzi, Italy, def. Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Wayne Ferreira (12), South Africa, def. Marcelo Rios, Chile, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Guy Forget, France, 6-3, 7-5, 6-7 (7-5), 6-2.

Women's Singles
Second Round

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Sandra Cecic, U.S., 6-0, 6-2; Lindsay Davenport (4), U.S., def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Iva Majoli, Croatia, def. Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2; Patricia Hy, Canada, def. Angelica Gavaldon, Mexico, 6-3, 6-2; Shaun Stafford, U.S., def. Linda Harvey-Wild, U.S., 6-0, 6-7 (7-3), 6-2; Radka Bobkova, Czech Republic, def. Nicole Bradtke, Australia, 6-7 (7-2), 6-4, 6-2;

Mana Endo, Japan, def. Julie Halard, France, 6-1, 7-5; Anna Smashnova, Israel, def. Nicole Muns-Jagerman, Netherlands, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Jana Novotna (7), Czech Republic, def. Karina Habsudova, Slovakia, 6-2, 6-3; Marlaan de Swardt, South Africa, def. Marianne Werdel, U.S., 6-4, 2-6, 7-6 (13-11); Magdalena Maleeva (15), Bulgaria, def. Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, 7-5, 6-3; Mary Pierce (4), France, def. Katerina Studenikova, Czech Republic, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	62	50	0	.554	—
Hiroshima	58	52	0	.527	3
Chunichi	55	55	0	.500	6
Hanshin	55	57	0	.491	7
Yakult	51	57	0	.472	9
Yokohama	49	59	0	.454	11

Friday's Results

Hanshin 3, Yomiuri 2
Hiroshima 8, Yakult 5

Pacific League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Orix	59	46	2	.562	—
Seibu	61	48	0	.540	—
Kintetsu	59	47	2	.537	½
Daiei	57	51	1	.528	3½
Lotte	45	63	1	.417	15½
Nippon Ham	40	66	4	.377	19½

Friday's Result

Orix 8, Seibu 4, 10 innings

The Michael Jordan Watch

THURSDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-2, with two strikeouts a walk in a 9-3 loss to Chattanooga.

SEASON TO DATE: Jordan is batting .203 (88-for-433) with 46 runs, 17 doubles, one triple, three home runs, 51 RBIs, 51 walks, 112 strikeouts and 30 stolen bases in 48 attempts. He has 212 putouts, six assists and 11 errors in the outfield.

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST
New Haven 38, Bloomsburg 6
SOUTH
Arizona 19, Georgia Tech 14
Austin Peay 62, Kentucky Wesleyan 7
E. Tennessee St. 42, Catawba 0
N. Carolina St. 28, Bowling Green 15
Tennessee Tech 27, Lock Haven 0
W. Carolina 23, Lenoir-Rhyne 14
W. Kentucky 24, E. Kentucky 21
MIDWEST
Murray St. 31, E. Illinois 15
Oklahoma St. 31, N. Illinois 14
SE Missouri 32, Kentucky St. 6
Stephen F. Austin 10, Youngstown St. 10, tie
W. Illinois 42, Iowa Wesleyan 0
Washington St. 10, Illinois 9
SOUTHWEST
Kansas 35, Houston 13
North Texas 48, Abilene Christian 0
Texas A&M-Kingsville 45, SW Texas St. 14

OLYMPIC SPORTS

World Swim Championships

DIVING
Men's 1-Meter Springboard
Quarterfinals

Group A: 1, Fernando Platas, Mexico, 344.16 points; 2, Brian Earley, U.S., 336.90; 3, Chen Sheng, China, 334.48; 4, Alexei Kopylev, Belarus, 308.79

Group B: 1, Kevin McMahon, U.S., 339.42; 2, Edwin Jongelans, Netherlands, 331.98; 3, Dmitry Saulin, Russia, 315.54; 4, Andrei Kouzlov, Russia, 311.04

Semifinals

Group A: 1, Brian Earley, 368.46 points 2, Borris Lietzow, Germany, 363.03; 3, Fernando Platas, 351.48; 4, Holger Schiepe, Germany, 347.88

Group B: 1, Lan Wei, China, 361.44; 2, Evan Stewart, Zimbabwe, 354.42; 3, Kevin McMahon, 347.88; 4, Edwin Jongelans, 344.94

Final

1, Stewart, 382.14; 2, Lan Wei, 375.18; 3, Earley 361.59; 4, Lietzow 353.46

WATER POLO
Women
Group A
Russia 7, Netherlands 6
France 10, Brazil 9
Hungary 13, France 7
Group B
Australia 10, Germany 8
United States 10, Kazakhstan 5
Italy 12, New Zealand 2
Men
Preliminary Round
Group A
United States 9 Romania 7
Group B
Australia 28 New Zealand 4

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
American League

NEW YORK—Acquired Scott Bankhead, pitcher, from Boston for a player to be named later and an undisclosed amount of cash. Traded Paul Gibson, pitcher, to Milwaukee for a player to be named later.

TEXAS—Recalled David Hulse, outfielder, from Oklahoma City, AA. Bought contract of Rob Ducey, outfielder, from Oklahoma City.

National League

CHICAGO—Recalled Steve Trachsel, pitcher, from Iowa, AA.

PITTSBURGH—Recalled Randy Tomlin, pitcher, from Buffalo, AA and put him on the 15-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Named K.C. Jones assistant coach.

UTAH—Signed Bryon Russell, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND—Signed Mike Bedosky, guard. Waived Patrick Newman, wide receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Lance Teichelman, defensive lineman, and Mike Cook, wide receiver, to the practice squad.

N.Y. GIANTS—Waived Keith Crawford, Gary Harrell and Eric Weir, wide receivers; Milton Jones and Leonard Roy, defensive ends; Ivory Dillard, tackle; Tommy Thigpen, Shawn Smith and Pete Shufelt, linebackers, and Darren Reese, guard. Claimed Pete Shufelt, linebacker, off waivers from Kansas City. Signed David Treadwell, kicker. Signed Gerry Harrell, wide reciever; Milton Jones, defensive end; and Pete Shufelt, linebacker, to the practice squad.

N.Y. JETS—Perry Williams, cornerback, retired. Waived Kyle Adams and Terrance Wisdom, guards; Rob Davis, center-guard; David McLeod and Alan Allen, wide receivers; Paul Burke, tight end; Lindsay Chapman, running back; Gary Beckford and Cecil Doppelfa, defensive backs; Lavar Bal, defensive end-tight end, Tony Meola, kicker; Harris Morris, linebacker; Jeff Blake, quarterback; Fred Lester, fullback; and Chico Nelson, safety. Put Tory Johnson, linebacker, on injured reserve. Reached injury settlement with Damen Pieri, safety. Waived Pat Chaffey, fullback, and Tuineau Allinate and Mike Anderson, linebackers and David Ware, guard. Signed Clifford Hicks, defensive back, Signed Chico Nelson, defensive back, Tuineau Allinte, linebacker, and Terrence Wisdom, guard, to the practice squad.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Bruce Walker, defensive tackle; Joey Hickey, tight end; Eric Floyd, guard; Tom Gorlick, wide receiver; Markus Thomas and Al Wooten, running backs; Jack Jones, linebacker; Theo Adams, offensive lineman, and Jimmy Smith, wide receiver-kick returner. Put Corey Barlow, linebacker, on injured reserve. Claimed Mike Finn, offensive lineman, off waivers from Pittsburgh. Claimed Rickie Shaw, tackle, off waivers from Seattle. Released Kan Rose, linebacker. Signed Ken Rose, linebacker.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Tim McKyer, defensive back. Waived Ricky Sutton, defensive end; Charlie Bourgeois, kicker; Brice Abrams, fullback; Frank Adams, cornerback; Dominic Calloway, defensive back; Corey Holliday, wide receiver; Latish Kinsler, safety; Phealbur Edwards and Chris Williams, defensive tackles; David Treadwell, kicker; Randy Cuthbert and Chuckie Dukes, running backs; Elbert Ellis, wide receiver; Gary Brown and Tim Simpson, tackles; Reggie Barnes and Patrick Scott, linebackers; and Andy Kelly, quarterback. Put Rice Mack, linebacker, on injured reserve list. Signed Elbert Ellis, wide receiver; Tim Simpson, tackle; Kevin Brothen, offensive lineman; and Patrick Scott, linebacker, to the practice squad. Signed Eric Green, tight end, to a one-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Vance Johnson, Earnest Wyatt and Wayde Butler, wide receivers; Greg Lane, Herschel Currie and Mike Williams, cornerbacks; Chris Thompson and Israel Stanley, defensive ends; Blaine Berger, defensive tackle; Mike Hollis, kicker; Juan Long, Tom Johnson and Zane Beehn, linebackers; Jose Munoz and Chris Raddhaffer, offensive linemen; Trent Green, quarterback; Tony Vinson and Walter Dunson, running backs; and Chris Johnson, safety. Put Eric Molen, guard, on physically-unable-to-perform list. Waived Darren Bennett, punter; Roy Smoot, guard; Alphonso Taylor, defensive tackle; Chris Thomas, wide receiver; and Damion Lyons, cornerback. Put on Darren Krein, linebacker, and Earnest Greene, offensive tackle, on injured reserve.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Tol Cook, cornerback, to 1-year contract, and Adam Walker, running back. Waived Ron Collins and Bret Kwartz, guards; Jon Kirksey, defensive tackle; Karl Wilson, defensive end; Martin Harrison and Junior Bryant, defensive linemen; Garry Pay, center; and Damien Russell, safety; Signed Alfonzo Browning and Larry Wallace, wide receivers; Bryce Burnett, tight end; and John Ivlow and Shaumbe' Wright-Fair, running backs, to the practice squad.

SEATTLE—Waived Jeff Graham, quarterback; Muhammad Shamsid-Deen, running back; Clarence Williams, tight end; Jason Atkinson, Hillary Butler and Anthony Davis, linebackers; Marcus Carter and James McKnight, wide receivers; Jason Childs, guard; Jed DeVries, offensive tackle; and Curtis McDaniel and Matt Werner, defensive tackles. Re-signed Orlando Walters, cornerback. Signed Larry Whisham, safety; James McKnight, wide receiver; and Matt Werner, defensive end, to the practice squad. Voided their trade with New England for Darryl Wren, cornerback, and get back their 1995 6th-round draft choice.

TAMPA BAY—Waived Vidal Mills, linebacker; Roger Jones, cornerback; Tyree Davis, wide receiver; Pete Pierson, tackle; Israel Stanley, defensive end; Curtis Buckley, defensive back, and Jimmy Williams, linebacker. Put Lawrence Dawsey, wide receiver on physically-unable-to-perform list. Signed Brad Culpepper, defensive tackle. Signed Tyree Davis, wide receiver; Vidal Mills, linebacker-safety and Keith Powe, defensive end, to the practice squad.

WASHINGTON—Waived Ron Middleton, tight end; Tim Kokat, punter; Pat O'Hara, quarterback; Chris Holt, safety; Dondre' Owens, cornerback; Greg Huntington, center; Tico Duckett, running back. Terminated contract of Rick Graf, defensive end, and Robert Williams, cornerback. Traded Darryl Negre, guard, to Green Bay for conditional 1995 draft choice. Re-signed A.J. Johnson, cornerback, and Cedric Smith, fullback. Waived Rick Hamilton, linebacker. Signed William Bell and Tyrone Rush, running backs; Anthony Abrams, defensive tackle; Damon Wright, wide receiver; and Don Chaney, tight end, to the practice squad.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NHL—Announced that Bryan Marchment, defenseman, has been awarded to the Edmonton Oilers as compensation for the Hartford Whalers' signing of free agent Steven Rice, right wing.

ANAHEIM—Signed Paul Kariya, forward, to 3-year contract.

BUFFALO—Agreed to terms with Steve Shields, goaltender.

DALLAS—Signed Neal Broten, center and Richard Matvichuk, defenseman.

DETROIT—Signed Mark Howe, defenseman, to 1-year contract.

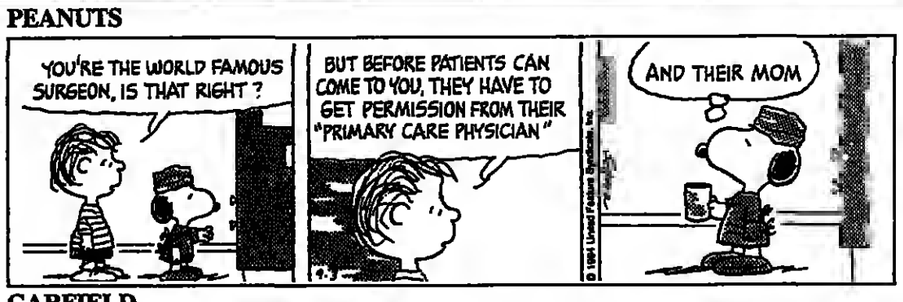
EDMONTON—Matched offer to Scott Thornton, forward, by Los Angeles.

HARTFORD—Acquired Glen Wesley, defenseman, from Boston for 1995, 1996 and 1997 1st-round draft picks. Agreed to terms with John Stevens, defenseman, on multi-year contract.

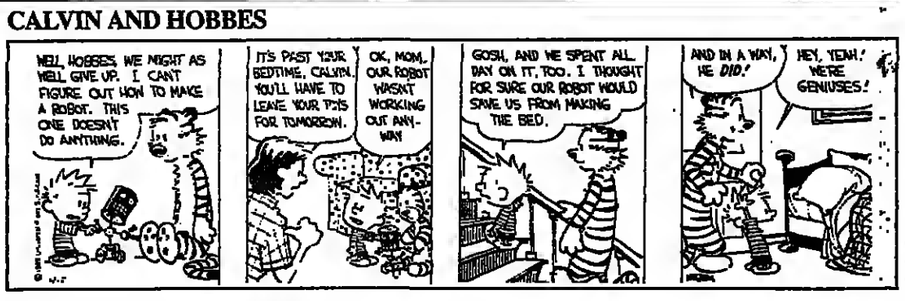
N.Y. ISLANDERS—Agreed to terms with Bob Beers, defenseman, and Niclas Andersson and Jeff Madill, forwards.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

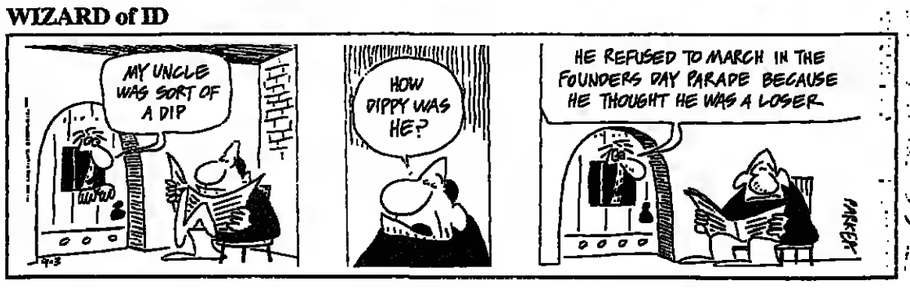


CALVIN AND HOBBES

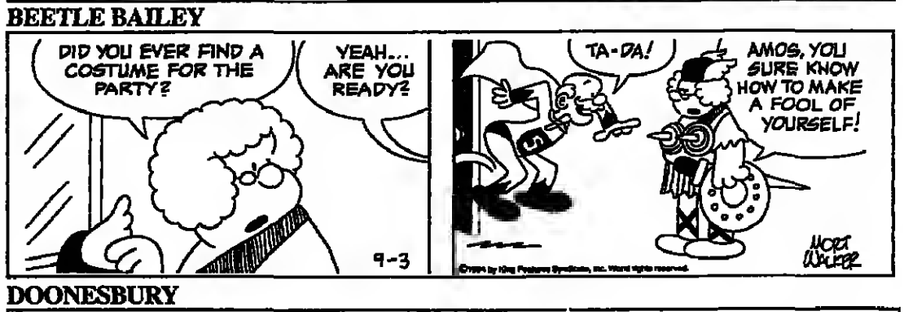


GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE

"Got him, Byron! It's something in the *Vespula* genus, all right — and ooooweeeee does he look mad!"

BLONDIE

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLUIT

BUNGE

ROVACT

RODINO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○ THE ○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIC RANCH ARCADE CANKER

Answer: How the detective solved the mystery — HE CRACKED THE CASE

SPORTS

One Man's Hopes And South's Pride

International Herald Tribune

Ian Thomsen

PARIS — That he sounds more like a southern American football coach is Billy Payne's gift; he inhales bope and exhales guarantees. But that is the only way to get anything done in Atlanta, or anyplace else. Atlanta, though, especially.

In 1987, after he'd raised a few million dollars to build a church in Atlanta, Payne decided he could bring the Olympic Games there in 1996. So he quit his job as an expensive lawyer; before that, he had been an All-American defensive end at the University of Georgia, where the fans are known for getting down on all fours and barking like dogs. These are the same people who will be catering to the world the July after next when the Olympics come; that these people used to bark like dogs for the same man now in charge of putting on the Games — not William, not Bill, but 46-year-old Billy Payne — well, this incestuously Southern relationship has left much of the country feeling doubly nervous.

But before Payne, who is attending the International Olympic Congress here, is allowed to respond — and he seems to love this issue, the way he's hunching down to attack it the way the best football coaches do — the question of Atlanta's capability goes much deeper than the South's religious devotion to football.

The trouble started with the notorious mascot Whatizit, a computer-generated blue thing whose only apparent value was its generic ability to be linked with any and all commercial products. Was that what the 1996 Olympics were going to be all about? Well, Atlanta restyled the mascot and in a contest, 100,000 American kids came up with a new name — Izzy!

So, amazingly, a silly mascot has come to implant suspicions that Atlanta, lacking the culture and history of Barcelona and Lillehammer, will allow itself to become a blank slate for the Olympic corporations, that these Games, on their 100th anniversary, will see the marketeers finally running the asylum. In fact, Payne says, having waited patiently for his turn with the ball, the exact opposite is going to happen. Yes, he begins by admitting, "We're not a 1,500-year old city; we're a 100-year old city. What do we have? We do have inordinately friendly people.

"The Games, historically, have been an opportunity to justify or go overboard on nationalism. It's a good time to brag. Knowing how the world feels about Americans, they know we're going to brag a lot. They're expecting that. So it's to our great advantage, maybe for the first time, to embrace the opportunity of what the Games is: the greatest example of international cooperation and friendship in the world today."

What he is doing here, he is laying out his strengths like a game plan. The best coaches do this, and by the time they're done they've made you forget they ever had any weaknesses.

"Long story short: as wonderful as the ceremonies were at Barcelona, Los Angeles, Lillehammer, they weren't about the power of the Olympic movement. At our Games, we're going to tell a bigger story. How do we top a Barcelona or wherever?"

Now he's instilling confidence. "We are going to communicate an overall sense of welcome. We're going to come up with architecture: Our people are the fabric of our architecture."

And the ceremony? "It will be our intent and priority to connect the importance of the athletes to the actual ceremonies themselves. Not just an assemblage of athletes we'll be looking at — we're going to connect those athletes to the people in the stands."

How? "It won't work without the element of surprise," be says; and he's smiling, having reeled you in.

The problems for Atlanta include its decision to alter some terms of its bid, a shrinking contingency fund to handle possible cost overruns, and the confederate Georgia flag. Payne has called for state politicians to do something about the flag before the world's cameras capture it as a segue into the South's racist history.

The Atlanta Games have raised up a complicated fear shared by a country still divided, and the dividing line runs down the middle of Billy Payne. "As an opportunity, this is something we've been looking for as Southerners for 100 years," he says. "The historical perception of the good ol' boys has come to affect our own self-esteem over the years. While we're very proud, there's probably been a little introspection built into us over time. Do we not quite measure up?"

For the Americans so upset by his mascot, that might have been the core question. "The answer," Payne says, and bere the coach has no choice; the Olympics demand reconciliation, "the answer is a resounding yes. We measure up in every respect, and finally we have a chance to prove it."

Eric Gaillard/Reuters

Evan Stewart of Zimbabwe, winner of World Swimming Championships one-meter springboard event. China's Wei Lan took silver.

Diver's Gold: African First

Reuters

ROME — Evan Stewart of Zimbabwe stunned Lan Wei of China, the favorite in the one-meter springboard diving finals Friday to become the first African to win a gold medal at the World Swimming Championships.

Stewart, 19, from Harare, produced a superb final dive to total 382.14 points and snatch the gold from the Lan, who registered 375.18 points. Brian Earley of the United States took the bronze.

China won four of the six diving titles at the last world championships in 1991 and three of four at the Barcelona Olympics. The ooe-meter springboard is not an Olympic event.

Lan built a commanding lead over the first four dives. But his last two efforts were poor while Stewart conjured up a superb two-and-a-balf piked somersault with his last dive to take the title.

"I'm incredibly elated. My legs were shaking oo the podium because I was so exicted," said Stewart, based in the United States at the University of Tennessee.

No African nation bad never previously won a medal at the world swimming championships, being staged for the seventh time.

Competition in swimming events begins on Monday.

Edberg and Stich Zoom Ahead

Martínez, No. 3 Seed, Is Eliminated in U.S. Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two-time champion Stefan Edberg and fourth-seeded Micbael Stich served and volleyed their way into the third round Friday at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Toiling side-by-side uoder bright blue skies — Edberg oo Stadium Court and Stich in the Grandstand — the two great volleyers seemed to be racing eacb other into the third round, rather than worrying about their opponents, who presented no problems.

While the two former Wimbledon champions were romping into the third round, bowever, a reigning Wimbledon champion was going down in in the women's competition.

Ginger Helgeson of the United States stunned No. 3 seed Conchita Martinez, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, in two hours and seven minutes to claim a place in the round of 16.

The 40th-ranked Helgeson, who had never beaten Martinez in six previous meetings, played a near flawless third set to cut short the Spaniard's bid for a second major title.

Meanwhile, the fifth-seeded Edberg won his race with Stich by three minutes, taking out 106th-ranked American Jeff Tarrango, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, in one hour and 31 minutes.

Stich rolled over 122nd-ranked American, Steve Bryan, 6-1 6-4 6-2, his finish slightly delayed by a blistering passing shot from Bryan in the penultimate game that even brought polite applause from the German.

"I played well," said Stich, a first-round loser at the Open last year. "I have found my style on the hardcourts. I'm very happy with the way I played."

Edberg said, "I played a good match, a solid matcb. Basically I did everything well today."

No. 2 seed Arantxa Sánchez Vicario and eighth seed Gabriela Sabatini staged a race of their own to swiftly claim places in the women's round of 16.

Sánchez Vicario, who won her second French Open title this year, lost the first two games of ber third-round contest with Sandra Cecchini of Italy.

But the Spaniard was not about to suffer the same fate as her Federation Cup teammate. Sánchez Vicario ripped off 12 of the next 13 games to win, 6-2, 6-1, in 63 minutes.

Sabatini, the 1990 champion, took 66 minutes to crush Isabelle Demongeot of France, 6-0,6-2. Kimiko Date of Japan, the fifth seed, also moved into the fourth round with a 6-4, 6-2, victory over American Lisa Raymond.

Joining Edberg and Stich in the third round was last year's surprise finalist, Cedric Pioline of France, and Todd Woodbridge of Australia.

Pioline downed countryman Rodolphe Gilbert, 2-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3, while Woodbridge ousted Mark Petchey of Britain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Marcos Ondruska of South Africa stopped Christian Bergstrom of Sweden, 7-6, (7-3), 6-3, 6-0.

Elena Likhovtseva of Kazahstan won the other early women's match, defeating Natalia Medvedeva of Ukraine, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (8-6).

On Thursday, an upset stomach almost forced an early exit from the tournament for fourth-seeded Mary Pierce. But after taking some medication from her trainer, Pierce rallied to take a three-set victory over Katarina Studenikova of Slovakia, ranked 103rd.

Andre Agassi continues to advance, fter a crowd-pleasing if somewhat sloppy 6-3, 7-5, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2 victory Thursday night over Guy Forget of France.

Although not seeded in the 128-player field, Agassi is still considered one of several players who could capture this tournament. He was a finalist here in 1990 and a semifinalist the two years prior to that.

"This was a key match," Agassi said. Forget, out nearly two years with the injury, began a serious comeback in June. At Wimbledon, in his third tournament back, he reached the quarterfinals, upsetting Courier in he second round.

In the women's singles, top-seeded and defending champion Steffi Graf rusbed into the third round with a 6-0, 6-2 victory over Sandra Cacic.

(Reuters, AP)

Indurain Breaks Track Cycling Mark

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Triumphantly switching from the road to the track, Miguel Indurain broke the world one-bour bicycling record, the most esteemed individual mark in the sport, in Bordeaux, France, on Friday.

He covered 53.040 kilometers (32.96 miles) to exceed Graeme Obree's 52.713 kilometers on the same track last April. Obree shattered Chris Boardman's mark of 52.27 kilometers set in Bordeaux in July 1993.

Indurain, a 30-year-old Spaniard wbo bas won the Tour de France the last four years, started slowly as a crowd of several thousand in the covered velodrome cbeered him on. The midafternoon ride was shown live on televisioo throughout Europe.

He was almost five seconds behind Obree's pace after the first five kilometers — 5 minutes 43.9 seconds for Indurain, 5:38.99 for Obree. After 10 kilometers, Indurain was 1.9 seconds behind and after 15 kilometers just 1.1 seconds behind.

The Spaniard nearly matched Obree's time at the 20th kilometer, 22:38.54 to 22:39.03, and then began pulling ahead.

At the 25th kilometer, be was 3.6 seconds ahead and at 30 kilometers 5.9 secoods. By 40 kilometers the gap was 16.9 seconds and rising. As the bour ended, Indurain had just passed the 53-kilometer barrier. Removing his aerodynamic belmet, be punched the air with his right hand while slowing his high-technology bicycle on the wooden track.

Both Obree, a Scotsman, and the Englishman be bettered, Boardman, are track champions but Indurain bad competed only once before on the track, in a six-day race in Spain a few years ago.

He and his Banesto team officials devoted only three weeks to training for the attempt, which included a different bicycle and seat position than be has used in the many races against the clock be bas won in road competition.

Fears that be might have been undertrained, or even diverted by a controversial doping charge leaked by French officials last weekend, were beightened when be got off to his relatively slow start.

What be lacked in training, however, be more than compensated for in power and equipment. His carbon fiber Pinarello bicycle was specially manufactured for this ride in a vivid cootrast to Obree's bomemade machine.

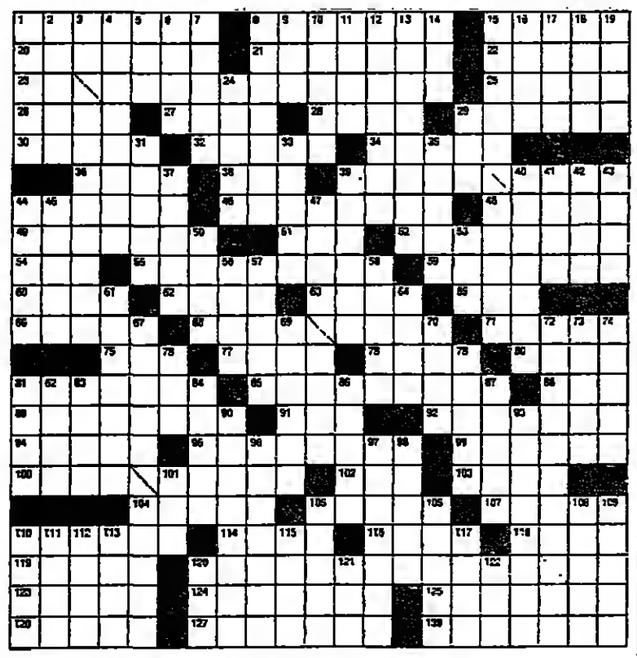
Morceli Eyes IAAF Jackpot

The Associated Press

PARIS (AP) — Noureddine Morceli, the world's dominant distance runner, is in line for a $130,000 jackpot Saturday at the International Amateur Athletic Federation's Mobil Grand Prix final, whicb will be beld at the refurbisbed 20,000-seat Charlety Stadium. The Algerian is one of seven male athletes in contention for the prize going to the winner of the overall 1994 Grand Prix title.

Morceli, the world-record bolder in the mile, 1,500 meters and 3,000 meters, has a six-point lead over the other contenders.

PLAYING THE ANGLES By Wayne Robert Williams



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

ACROSS

1 Blurred
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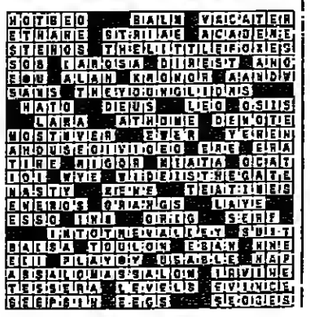
110 Strikes out
111 Head honcho
112 Contemporary of Tu Fu
113 Son of Judah
115 Slight person
117 One way to run
120 Atlantic food fish
121 66, e.g.: Abbr.
122 Staffordshire product

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 27-28



DAVE BARRY

Comets and Haircuts

MIAMI — Gather 'round, young people, because it's back-to-school time, and Uncle Dave wants to give you some important advice to help you excel in the classroom and have successful, rewarding careers, assuming that Earth is nnt destroyed by giant comet chunks.

This is definitely a possibility. Just receotly, giaot cnmet chunks whomped into Jupiter and caused destruction so massive that it would have wiped out all human life if there had been any, which there prnbably wasn't because the atmosphere on Jupiter has the same chemical composition as Drano.

Of course tbe astrooomy cnmmuoity carried on as though the mass destruction oo Jupiter was just about the coolest scientific thing to happen since the invention of the pocket protector. Every night you'd see astronomers on the TV news, holding up blurred photographs of what appeared to be a pizza, pointing to a roundish smudge that appeared to be a pepperoni, and announcing, in happy voices, that it was the equivalent of 19 billion jillioo atomic bombs.

They claim we don't have to worry. They claim that the mathematical odds of a large comet chunk hitting Earth in our lifetimes are infinitesimal, even smaller — if such a thing is possible — than the odds of the Buffaln Bills winning a Super Bowl. But whenever we hear the astronomy community making claims, two words should spring into our minds: "Comet Kohoutek."

□

Back in 1973, the astronomy community claimed that Comet Kohoutek was going tn pass close to Earth and produce this spectacular celestial phenomenon, so big and bright you'd be able to see it EVEN IN THE DAYTIME. People were afraid tn go outside for fear they would suffer comet burns.

And what happened? Nothing. All over the world, millinns of people spent hours squinting at the sky, pointing excitedly at airplanes, moths, beer signs, smudges on their binocular lenses, etc. But ultimately they had to accept the ugly truth: THERE WAS NO COMET KOHOUTEK.

Oh, sure, the astronomy community, desperate to save face, produced some blurred photographs of a "comet," but it turned nut, upon close inspection, to be a human sperm cell magnified 400,000 times.

My point is that if the astronomy community elaims we're not going to get hit by giant comet chunks, then we probably are. The result would be mass destruction on the most horrendous scale ever seen in the history of this planet, causing famine, disease, death and — in the United States alone — literally millions of persooal-injury lawsuits.

This would lead to a major boom in the legal profession, a career field Uocle Dave feels you young people should definitely be considering as you head back to school. Even in the unlikely event Earth is NOT hit by giant comet chunks, experts believe the legal field will continue to grow rapidly, as more and more Americans realize the practical benefiis nf suing everybody about everything, including dandruff.

□

So the econnmic future looks bright, young people. But no matter what career field ynu ultimately choose to enter, you're not going to get very far if you have a stupid baircut. Uncle Dave is especially concerned about a hairstyle that is showing up more and more often on young males: It's the one where the sides and back of the head are shaved completely oaked, while the hair on top is grnwn really long and pulled straight back into a ponytail.

You young people cannot seriously expect to get a high-paying, long-term-growth-potential jnb, such as business magnate or member of the O.J. Simpson defense complex, if you go around looking like Davy Crockett with a scalp disorder.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

'D'Artagnan's Daughter': Swashbuckler With Roots

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bertrand Tavernier is a French phenomenon: a *cinéphile* or film buff who became an industry leader. He began tracking down golden oldies at the age of 14, founded a film club called Nickel Odéon, became a distributor and press agent

MARY BLUME

for such then neglected, and often obstreperous, heroes as Raoul Walsh and John Ford, is an encyclopedic film historian, a producer, scenarist and since 1973 has directed 19 pictures ranging in subject from French provincial life to American jazz in "'Round Midnight," in time from the Middle Ages to present-day police precincts, and in style from an exceptional documentary oo veterans of the Algerian war to his new release, a swashbuckler called "La fille de d'Artagnan," or "D'Artagnan's Daughter."

Tavernier of course knows all about films of the cape and sword, as swashbucklers are called in France, and especially admires George Sidney's version of "The Three Musketeers" and "Scaramouche" with Stewart Granger. What he didn't know is how hard they are to make.

"It takes 10 seconds to write 'The horses jump on the boat' hut wben you are faced with terrified horses and three cameras you think what a dumh idea tn write such a scene."

His other idea, pious rather than dumb but in the end disastrous, was to have the film directed by Riccardo Freda, whose versinn of "Les Misérables" he adores. Freda is now 84 and hasn't directed in 25 years. A week before shooting started, the star, Sophie Marceau, threatened to walk out leaving Tavernier, as co-producer, with debts that would have crippled him for the rest of his life. So he took over.

Planned as a summer film, "La fille de d'Artagnan" opened strongly in French beach resorts and in 45 houses in the Paris region. Marceau is the eponymous heroine, with Philippe Noiret as the aging d'Artagnan making a precarious living from fencing lessons.

Because the respected but sometimes stnlid Tavernier seemed an unlikely director nf a commercial action film and because he is an outspoken defender of the French film industry against the so-called American invasion, Le Monde suggested that "La fille de d'Artagnan" is his anti-GATT film.

"When you take on a film a week before shooting you don't think of such things," Tavernier said. "The only thing I did think about in that respect was how awful the last adaptation of 'The Three Musketeers' by Disney was, a stupid lamentable film with California beacb boys whn don't know how to wear a costume or walk. It showed a gigantic scorn for the European cultural heritage. I hated it so much that maybe unconsciously I tried tn give my film its proper roots."

Many French films are, in Tavernier's wnrds, anorexic and distant from the problems of young people facing unemployment and what he calls the country's terrible mood of corruption and the dictatorship of n.ooey. "We have a respoosibility to fight this or people will turn nnly tn films nf distraction which are American films.

"The drama in France is not that we lack auteurs but that our commercial films are flops. I think we must all ask questinns of ourselves and think of storytelling rhythms and rediscover the pleasure of filming."

In making his swashbuckler, Tavernier amused himself by putting in references tn films he likes such as Richard Lester's "Robin and Marian," about the aging Robin Hood, and "Indiana Jooes." He also tried to bring the audience intn the film hy playing no their familiarity with the genre: While the nbligatory carriage usually moves as smoothly as a Rolls-Royce, Tavernier filmed his carriage oo an unpaved road with a hand-beld camera, showing the passengers in tooth-rattling discomfnrt.

"And in all historical films when people ride up to an inn they always find a room. So we put in something I have oever seen befnre, an inn that is closed for a day nff." When the Musketeers ask where the castle is of the wicked duke, a peasant reasonably replies that all the castles in the area belnng to the duke, leaving the troupe as lost as they were.

One critic took this as parody. "I dnn't like parody," Tavernier said. "It implies a superiority to the genre. The comedy is between the characters and what they must gn thrnugh. Dumas does it all the time in 'Le Vicomte de Bragelnnne.' f wanted to make a film that Dumas wnuld like."

Serge Della Monica

Bertrand Tavernier, film historian, producer, scenarist and director.

At 53, Tavernier remains a film buff, writing about it, organizing homages and putting oo his answering machine a bite from an old *sound track that he changes every* mnnth (the current one features Louis Jouvet). This could make him a crank. Instead be is an impassioned enthusiast with two pluses rare amnog self-referring directors: He cares about his audiences and he cares about memnry.

Memory is probably the link between his varied films but it includes, most unusually, memory nf the present. His film before be took up swashbuckling was "L.627," about the life nf Paris cops and written in protest against televisinn series which obliterate contemporary problems by offering easy resolutions in time for the commercial break.

"I wanted to show that in the lives of these cops what wears them down is that there never is a resolution, never an end, never a conflict easily solved.

"In American films you have the conflict between Mickey Rourke and *his boss in 'The Year of the Dragon'* or between a cop and someone powerful. That's oot it. These men are demolished hy the repetition of daily tasks, by an endless wearing-down process for which they are not *trained and in which they are not* helped."

He regards "L.627" as an allegory nf France today: "It can be applied to all French institutions." In "La fille de d'Artagnan" he says he was trying to combat the ambient morosity of France.

One aspect of morosity is forgetfulness, as seen in this summer's commemorations nf the liberation of Paris in which fact was transformed to myth. France, Tavernier has pointed out, is weak in making films about the troubled moments of her history — there is no good feature film on the Commune or on the Dreyfus case and precious little that is worthwhile on World War II.

"I am sorry there aren't more historical films," Tavernier said. "This spirit of commemoration is a terrible kind of censorship, a way of reinforcing forgetfulness."

One of his strongest films is "La Vie et rien d'autre" (1989), about the aftermath nf Wnrld War I in which families tramped the battlefields searching for missing soldiers — who numbered 350,000 — while the government was choosing nne unidentified corpse to bury beneath the Arc de Triomphe. "They wanted all the missing to disappear from the collective memory in making that one tomb."

Maybe one day he will make a film about World War II, Tavernier says (he already has a subject in mind), but it will have to be after the commemorative mood has faded. "Maybe in three or four or five years one will be able to do something. As a filmmaker you cannnt fnllow too closely on what has been shown on television because people drown in images."

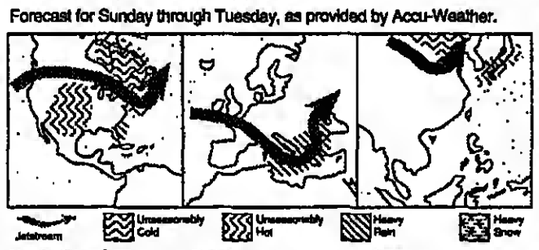
Every country, Tavernier says, has historical subjects that are taboo and the taboos are unconsciously reinforced. "For example, one Paris newspaper was nutraged by my making the Musketeers nld. Yet Dumas did it himself in 'Le Vicomte de Bragelonne,' in which Porthos dies because he can nn longer walk. The sense of 'respect' that makes *Le Journal du Dimanche* criticize the aging nf the Musketeers explains that certain things here cannnt be touched."

Forgetfulness is so self-serving, Tavernier added, laughing at his star, Sophie Marceau, doing dozens of interviews about "La fille de d'Artagnan" without mentioning another member of the cast: "She talked more about her Yorkies and doves." Ever the film buff, Tavernier says Marceau managed tn beat the record nf the writers of the 1937 Hnllywood film, "The Life of Emile Zola":

"They wrote all about the Dreyfus case without ever mentioning the word Jew."

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Cool weather in New England Monday will gradually give way to warmer weather by midweek. Dallas, Denver and Amarillo will be hot this week. Detroit through Charlotte will have dry, pleasant weather early this week while showers and gusty winds buffet eastern Florida.

Europe

Locally heavy thunderstorms will soak the region from Athens to Bucharest and Istanbul early next week. Paris to Geneva will have dry, seasonable weather while a few showers will race from London to Stockholm. Madrid and Rome will be sunny and quite warm by Wednesday.

Asia

Heat and humidity in Tokyo early next week will give way to midweek showers and thunderstorms. Seoul will have thunderstorms Monday, then dry, cooler weather Tuesday into Wednesday. Beijing will be dry and pleasant early next week. Hong Kong and Manila will have daily thundershowers.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	28/82	16/64	s	27/80	19/66	s
Amsterdam	18/64	16/61	pc	18/64	16/61	pc
Ankara	28/82	16/61	s	32/89	17/62	s
Athens	33/91	21/70	s	31/88	22/71	pc
Barcelona	26/79	18/64	s	26/79	19/66	s
Belgrade	31/88	17/62	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Berlin	18/64	11/52	sh	21/70	12/53	pc
Brussels	20/68	13/55	s	20/68	14/57	pc
Budapest	29/84	16/61	t	26/82	16/59	pc
Copenhagen	17/62	12/53	t	19/66	12/53	pc
Costa Del Sol	29/84	21/70	s	29/84	20/68	s
Dublin	16/61	8/46	sh	16/64	12/53	sh
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53	sh	16/61	13/55	sh
Florence	25/77	16/64	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Frankfurt	20/68	12/53	sh	22/71	13/55	pc
Geneva	21/70	10/50	pc	22/71	14/57	pc
Helsinki	14/57	11/52	sh	16/61	10/50	s
Istanbul	29/84	16/64	s	30/86	20/68	pc
Las Palmas	29/84	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	s
Lisbon	27/80	17/62	s	26/79	19/66	s
London	18/64	14/57	sh	18/64	14/57	c
Madrid	29/84	13/55	s	28/82	14/57	s
Milan	24/75	17/62	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Moscow	19/66	11/52	pc	20/68	12/53	s
Munich	19/66	12/53	sh	22/71	12/53	pc
Nice	20/70	17/62	pc	27/80	18/64	pc
Oslo	16/61	12/53	sh	18/64	11/52	pc
Palma	25/77	20/68	s	24/75	18/64	s
Paris	21/70	12/53	s	22/71	14/57	pc
Prague	19/66	12/53	sh	22/71	12/53	pc
Reykjavik	11/52	8/46	c	12/53	4/39	pc
Rome	25/77	17/62	pc	28/82	17/62	sh
St Petersburg	17/62	11/52	sh	19/66	11/52	s
Stockholm	16/61	11/52	sh	17/62	11/52	pc
Strasbourg	20/68	8/46	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Tallinn	16/59	11/52	sh	16/61	11/52	s
Venice	26/70	20/68	t	29/84	19/66	pc
Vienna	20/68	13/55	t	22/71	13/55	pc
Warsaw	24/75	15/59	t	24/75	12/53	pc
Zurich	21/70	12/53	pc	23/73	14/57	pc

Oceania

Auckland	15/59	8/46	pc	16/61	8/46	pc
Sydney	21/70	12/53	pc	21/70	12/53	pc

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	30/86	24/75	s	32/89	24/75	s
Cairo	33/91	21/70	s	33/91	22/71	s
Damascus	28/82	16/61	s	33/91	17/62	s
Jerusalem	27/80	16/64	s	29/84	19/66	s
Luxor	39/102	19/66	s	41/105	23/73	s
Riyadh	40/104	26/79	s	42/107	26/77	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	18/64	8/46	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Caracas	28/82	20/68	sh	27/80	20/68	pc
Lima	18/64	16/61	pc	18/64	15/59	pc
Mexico City	24/75	14/57	pc	24/75	14/57	t
Rio de Janeiro	31/88	20/68	t	28/82	18/64	pc
Santiago	21/70	3/37	pc	21/70	6/43	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	30/86	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	pc
Beijing	28/82	20/68	t	28/79	18/64	sh
Hong Kong	32/89	26/79	pc	30/86	26/79	pc
Manila	30/86	24/75	sh	30/86	24/75	t
New Delhi	31/88	27/80	t	33/91	27/80	pc
Seoul	21/70	19/66	pc	30/86	19/66	t
Shanghai	29/84	24/75	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Singapore	32/89	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Taipei	32/89	27/80	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Tokyo	32/89	23/73	pc	33/91	23/73	pc

Africa

Algiers	28/82	20/68	s	27/80	21/70	pc
Cape Town	21/70	14/57	s	23/73	12/53	pc
Casablanca	25/84	18/64	s	27/80	18/64	pc
Harare	19/66	10/50	t	22/71	11/52	pc
Lagos	28/82	24/75	t	28/82	24/75	pc
Nairobi	21/70	8/46	pc	23/73	10/50	pc
Tunis	31/88	16/61	s	29/84	20/68	s

North America

Anchorage	13/55	4/39	r	19/66	4/39	pc
Atlanta	24/75	16/61	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Boston	19/66	9/48	s	18/64	9/48	pc
Chicago	22/71	13/55	s	24/75	14/57	pc
Denver	28/82	13/55	pc	28/82	12/53	pc
Detroit	21/70	10/50	s	19/66	11/52	s
Honolulu	30/86	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	pc
Houston	32/89	21/70	pc	33/91	23/73	pc
Los Angeles	29/84	19/66	s	30/86	19/66	s
Miami	33/91	25/77	pc	32/89	23/73	sh
Minneapolis	23/73	15/59	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Montreal	19/66	2/36	s	20/68	9/48	s
Nassau	33/91	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
New York	22/71	12/53	s	23/73	13/55	pc
Phoenix	38/100	27/80	s	37/98	27/80	pc
San Fran.	23/73	13/55	s	22/73	13/55	s
Seattle	20/68	12/53	r	22/71	11/52	pc
Toronto	19/66	8/46	s	19/66	8/46	s
Washington	23/73	14/57	pc	23/73	13/55	pc

PEOPLE

THE dismissed musical director at the Paris Opéra, **Myung-Whun Chung**, won another court victory on Friday, when a judge ordered the Opéra to pay him 50,000 francs ($9,250) a day as lnng as it fails to obey a court order tn reinstate him. **Judge Françoise Ramoff** ruled earlier this week that Chung could proceed with rehearsals for the season's Sept. 19 opener, **Giuseppe Verdi**'s "Simon Boccanegra," but the oext day Chung was barred from the rehearsal hall at the Opéra Bastille. Opéra nfficials said they were appealing the ruling and, therefore, need not respect it. But Ramoff said Friday that the ruling was to be "executed immediately" despite the appeal and that any more delays in allowing Chung to rehearse would irreversibly damage "the personal quality of the performance."

□

The actor **Jon Voight** has been sued for libel by a former associate, who Voight said backed out of a movie-productinn deal because he wouldn't become her lover. **Laura Pels**, in a libel suit that fnllows her earlier suit charging Voight with embezzlement, contends that Voight and his lawyer intended to embarrass her into dropping the first suit by planting malicious statements in their breach of contract suit against her.

□

Jeff Gillooly, the ex-husband of **Tonya Harding** who was sentenced to prison for his role in the January attack on the figure skater **Nancy Kerrigan**, has applied to enter the Oregon Department of Corrections prison boot-camp program. **Bill Beers**, superintendent of the program, said that if he's accepted and completes it, he could shave 11 to 18 months off his two-year term and be paroled as early as March.

□

Roseanne is upset about twn planned made-for-TV movies about ber. The star of the popular ABC sitcom that bears her name says NBC's script "makes 'Mommie Dearest' look brilliant." "It's the worst, stupidest script — like this twin comes out of me and sits oext to me on my bed as my inner self and I have these conversations with it," she said in an "Entertainment Tnnight" interview. She's not too thrilled about the Fox oetwork's movie, either. Roseanne called **Denny Dillon**, who is cast to play her, a "midget woman." "I wish they'd wait till I die befnre they dn these kinds of things," she said.

Reuters

"WOLF" MAN JACK — The actor Jack Nicholson and friend in Venice, where his new film, "Wolf," is to be shown at the annual film festival.